

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY JANUARY 6, 1898.

XXXVI—NO. 41

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law,
No. 5, Commissioner, Commissioner of
Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania,
and Notary Public Office second floor over Bu-
dolph Jewelry store, South Erie street,
Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to
all business entrusted to his care in Stark
and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio
J. H. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt,
Cashier.

PHYSICIANS.

D. W. H. KIRLAND, Homeopathic Prac-
titioner, Office No. 55 East Main street, Mas-
sillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and
Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTURERS.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Thresh-
ing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable
and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw
mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jas. Coffey
& Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a
superior quality of Merchant Bar and Black
Smith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufac-
turers Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer
Bottles, Flasks, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufac-
turers of Bridges, Roofs and General
Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

J. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store
East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches,
Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical In-
struments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

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HANNA'S POOR CHANCE.

Two Kurtz Men Changed, but One Flopped Back.

SOME SHOW OF A DEADLOCK.

There is Also Talk Among Some of the
Democrats of John R. McLean or
Some Other Silver Democrat Having a
Chance—The Situation.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 5.—The political fu-
ture of Senator Hanna is certainly in a
closely poised balance. While there
are now reported to be only nine dis-
senter among the 50 Republican mem-
bers, one in the senate and eight in the
house, yet the really doubtful list is
limited to two or three. Some of the
dissenting Republicans are not likely
ever to be reconciled to Senator Hanna.
They have burned the bridges behind
them and openly admit it.

Representative Griffith of Union and
Joyce of Guernsey, who voted with
"the combine" on the organization of
the house, stated that they would vote
for Senator Hanna.

This gave Hanna 51 votes in the
house and 17 in the senate, a total of
68, or two short of the necessary ma-
jority. Droste of Hamilton, who voted
for Bockwold for speaker, announced at
the time that he would support Jephtha
Carrard, a Silver Republican, for sena-
tor, so that the net gain for Hanna
over the vote on the organization was
only one. The Hannamenssers they
expect to get the votes of Scott of Ful-
ton and Katan of Carroll, who are in-
structed for Hanna and voted with
"the combine" on the organization. On
the other hand, "the combine"
managers say that Scott and Katan
will remain with them to a finish, and
that they expect to get Snider of
Greene and Redkey of Highland, who
voted for Bockwold for speaker.

Later the Hanna managers lost the
two doubtful members that they had
gained, so that there is now no material
change from that of Monday. When
the house met, it was 53 against Hanna.
This would give the senator only 71
votes on joint ballot, or three less than
enough to elect. In connection with
the change of Representative Griffith
back to the anti-Hanna camp, there are
most scandalously sensational reports in
circulation. Mr. Griffith has been on
both sides several times, and has so
pledged himself in writing. In these
dispatches yesterday was an account of
the Hanna workers spending Sunday
night with Representative Griffith and
of him sending at 3 a. m. for his wife
to come from the Great Southern hotel
to the Neil House, to join him in a con-
ference with the Hanna men.

At 3 a. m. the Kurtz men saw Mrs.
Griffith and the all-night work of the
Hanna men was undone just before
her husband went to the statehouse on
Monday morning, to qualify as speaker
pro tem., with the other candidates of
"the combine." After the legislature
was organized, Mr. Griffith had an-
other night of conferences on both
sides of the senatorial case, and Tues-
day morning he gave the Hanna men a
written pledge over his own name that
he would vote for the senator. Later
in the day he was seen by the oppo-
nents of Senator Hanna and he gave
out the following as his latest procla-
mation on his position:

"To the Public:—It is due to the pub-
lic and to myself that I make a state-
ment of my position the senatorial
matter.

"While it is true that the conven-
tion which nominated me passed a
resolution requesting me to support
Senator Hanna, and while I, at an-
nounced times during the campaign, and
since, declared my intention to follow that
request, and even promised a dozen or
more of my constituents, in Mr. Hanna's
headquarters, on Monday of this
week, that I would do so, I have, how-
ever, since learning the particulars of
the indignities heaped upon my wife
and myself, reached the conclu-
sion that I would be untrue to my man-
hood should I cast my vote for a man
who either uses or employs such meth-
ods, and shall resent the indignities and
insults heaped upon myself and friends
and also do a service for my state and
country by voting for a Republican
other than Mr. Hanna for United States
senator.

"Notwithstanding the threats that
have been made to me that I cannot
return and live in Union county if I do
not vote for Mr. Hanna, it is my hope
and belief that the good people who
have honored me with their confidence
and whom I love and honor, will uphold
me in this determination that cannot
under any circumstances now be
changed."

"J. E. GRIFFITH."

When a copy of the statement pur-
porting to come from Representative
Griffith was shown to Senator Hanna,
he said:

"I do not believe Mr. Griffith ever
made this statement, because it is not
true. It is represented to me that he is
an honorable man, and therefore, I
shall not believe, without some further
evidence, that he ever made or autho-
rized any such statement."

Notwithstanding Senator Hanna re-
gards it as untrue that Representative
Griffith himself publishes this state-
ment, yet it is known that the docu-
ment is in Griffith's handwriting, and
whether he prepared it himself or not,
the last letter of Griffith has caused
not only a sensation, but the most bit-
ter feeling and the worst of charges on
the part of rival workers.

Congressman Grosvenor left for
Washington last night and the anti-
Hanna men say he has gone there to
confer as to the late case, which the op-
position report as likely to be Secretary
Sherman.

General Grosvenor stated that he had
been in congress on Thursday to take
part in the debate, and that he was
leaving for that purpose and would be
back the last of the week.

J. Park Alexander of Akron, trustee
of the Ohio Imbecile Asylum, has re-
signed because of Governor Bushnell's
course on the senatorship. The four
Republican clubs of Columbus resolved
not to participate in the inauguration
of Governor Bushnell next Monday.

The doubtful members are being
offered their choice of chairmanships
and given the opportunity to make all
other selections they want. The power
of the organization of the house is cer-
tainly being used to the greatest possi-
ble advantage and its influence is not
to be underestimated in connection
with the support of the state adminis-
tration. While Mr. Kurtz and his as-
sociates will make no statements, yet
they are holding back the appointments
on the committee and other patronage
in anticipation of gaining several votes
on the senatorial ballot.

In holding their men in line "the
combine" is having trouble with some
of the 55 1 eurocratic members. It is
believed that Mayor McKisson will
give way to Mr. Kurtz for the short
term for senator, while Governor Bush-
nell has all along been regarded as the
candidate for the long term. Repre-
sentative Wiley of Wayne, Powell of
Mor or Niles of Lucas and other radi-
cal free silver Democrats are not satis-
fied with Kurtz and Bushnell, and if
they are to vote for Repubicans they
want them with pronounced silver rec-
ords like that of errand and others
that are named. Some of the Demo-
cratic members insist that the breach is
so wide and so deep now between the
Republicans that John R. McLean or
some other free silver Democrat could
be elected over Hanna.

Letters and telegrams have poured in
on Governor Bushnell, the dissenting
Republican members and others, protest-
ing against the action of the Republi-
cans who were in co-operation with
the Democrats. In reply those about
the headquarters in the Great Southern
hotel revived the talk of the American
Protective association, the workmen
and others being opposed to Senator
Hanna. It was charged that the sena-
tor had Mrs. Griffith annoyed by his
slanders, and that the senator was
with her two hours before her husband
announced himself as for Hanna.
The announcement by the Republi-
cans that they would have no joint
senatorial caucus tonight or at any time
previous to the balloting for senator,
will compel all to continue in this
guerrilla warfare for another week, but
with the result depending on the action
of two or three doubtful members,
neither side could show its hand with-
out exposing the recruits or the desert-
ers to terrific fires for at least a week.
It was expected by the public that there
would be decisive results at the caucus
tonight, but there will be no
caucuses and the steering committees
will try to have all members located
before balloting begins.

"The senate and the house will ballot
separately next Tuesday for senator."
But if Senator Hanna has not a ma-
jority a week hence, it is doubtful
whether any opponent will have it, and
the general prediction is for a dead-
lock. In the event that the balloting
next Tuesday does show a majority
for anyone, the general assembly will
proceed on the next day to ballot in
joint assembly and continue to do so til
there is an election. The balloting
week hence may not do any more than
to compel the contestants to show their
names on record, and after that the
same fight may be continued for an in-
definite period.

"The combine" is charging that Sena-
tor Hanna is in such desperate straits
as to be forced "to swap horses" while
crossing the stream, owing to the Re-
publicans desiring to hold no caucus.
They also charge that he has been an
ex-senator since the legislature was
undisputed. As senator Hanna was ap-
pointed when Secretary Sherman went
into the cabinet, article 2, section 2, of
the statutes is being quoted as follows:

"If vacancies (in the senate) happen
by resignation, or otherwise, during
the recess of the legislature of any
state, the executive thereof may make
temporary appointments until the next
meeting of the legislature, which shall
then fill such vacancies."

While this talk about Ohio now hav-
ing only one senator proceeds, the
Hanna men explain that they want the
same action now as was accorded Sena-
tor Foraker two years ago. Foraker had
been endorsed at the Zanesville state
convention in 1895 to become senator, and
was elected without any caucus or any Re-
publican opposition in the legislature.
The Hanna men say they ask that the
same "courtesy and loyalty" now pre-
vail. The plank in the Republican state
platform, adopted at Toledo last June,
is being freely cited. It is as follows:

"The thanks of the people of this
state are due to Senators Foraker and
Hanna for their splendid efforts during
the present session of congress, and we
congratulate the people on their repre-
sentation in the United States senate.

"Desiring to continue such represen-
tation and appreciating his service to
the party and to the people of the state
and nation and his eminent and proven
fitness for the position, we endorse the
candidacy of Hon. Marcus A. Hanna
for United States senator to succeed
himself and pledge the support of this
party in the next general assembly to
his election to both the short and the
long terms."

The sensation of the day was the ar-
rival of the Springfield delegation of
30 Republicans to interview Governor
Bushnell and protest against his ac-
tions. A huge banner bore the inscrip-
tion, "Clarke county solid for Marcus
A. Hanna," and the bearer was greeted
with cheers on the way. In front of
the Neil House, an informal ovation
greeted the delegation, and so interest-
ed were the members that they
passed the main entrance to the capitol
grounds.

Governor Bushnell was in his rear
room of the governor's office. Con-
gressman Weaver headed the delega-
tion as it filed in and acted as spokes-
man. With the 30 persons in a circle,
a Governor Bushnell occupying a
position in the center, standing with
his hand resting upon the table.

Congressman Weaver, the spokesman
of the visiting delegation from Spring-
field, in addressing Governor Bushnell
said:

"I had the honor to present your
name at the Toledo convention and am
proud of it. Circumstances have arisen
which have changed the current of af-
fairs. Certain persons who claim to be
Republicans are endeavoring to thwart
Mr. Hanna's candidacy, but we cannot
believe that you are one of these, that
you are an avowed foe to do this
would be a political blunder, if not a
political crime.

"Hence, we call to ask if you have
done what is charged against you."

Following this Congressman Weaver
made remarks to the effect that the

appeal to the governor to not permit
the Republican party to go down to de-
feat by the election of any other man
for senator except Marcus A. Hanna.

Governor Bushnell was almost over-
come by emotion in his response. He
referred to the fact that the representa-
tives and senators from Clarke county
are strong adherents of Hanna,
while but three-fourths of the Cuya-
hoga delegation are for him. He said
he had been misunderstood and mis-
represented in the present controversy,
and charged that it was not true that
he had attended a Democratic confer-
ence to defeat Hanna. "Cheers!" He
said he did not know that such a con-
ference had been held. He pressed
the belief that the members of the
house and senate should settle the
question of a senator, and that all
others should remain out of the fight.
"But this," he said, "cannot be, as it
is a free country, and as long as people
believe themselves they have a right to
be there. But all people have their
preferences and prejudices. Until to-
day my Republicanism has never been
questioned. Hisses and groans, mingled
with cheers, greeted this state-
ment and Governor Bushnell raised
his hand to quiet the assemblage.

"It is by your suffrage that I am in
this high office. Now, if you have no
respect for me, for God's sake have
respect for the office."

"Have you taken any action for a
candidate, governor?" inquired one of
the delegation.

"I have no vote in the legislature,"
he said.

Continuing, Governor Bushnell said:
"I discharged my duty last spring,
when I appointed Mr. Hanna United
States senator. Now the members of
the legislature must discharge theirs."

From the governor's office, the dele-
gation marched to Senator Hanna's
headquarters, in the Neil House, where
the members greeted the senator. Ad-
dresses were made by General Gros-
venor, Senator Hanna, Major Dick,
Judge Nash and others.

Senator Hanna spoke at length, re-
viewing the action of the Toledo con-
vention, the work of the last campaign
and the action of the past two days,
but expressed the fullest confidence in
the final result.

The Springfield delegation gave pa-
rades, serenaded the newspaper offices
and even the headquarters of Kurtz
and "the combine," at the Great South-
ern hotel, and then returned home.

During the session of the legislature
more bills were introduced to embar-
rass Senator Hanna, as on the opening
day.

Senator Burke of Cleveland was
present and voted with the Democrats.
Judge Dellenbaugh of Cleveland de-
clares Burke will vote for Hanna.

BUTTERWORTH DYING.

The Commissioner of Patents Very Low
at Thomasville, Ga.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—A special from
Thomasville, Ga., says:

The condition of Patent Commis-
sioner Butterworth has grown steadily
worse since his attack Monday, and he
is lying in his room at the Piney Woods
hotel at the point of death. Physicians



BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH.

of this place and from New York are
attending him, and all agree that he
cannot live more than 36 hours, while
his death is momentarily expected.

MAN WITH MANY WIVES

Convicted of Bigamy, After Appearing
in Dime Museums.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—David E. Bates,
accused of having six wives more
than the law allows, and who as a re-
sult of his arrest several months ago
has had steady employment at the
dime museums, has been convicted of
bigamy, the first of the numerous
cases against him. He was given a
fine of \$5,000 and an indeterminate
sentence in the penitentiary.

Upon the announcement of the ver-
dict the examination of veniemen for
a jury to hear the second charge against
the prisoner was begun immediately.
It is so proposed to press a charge of
perjury against Bates based on admis-
sions made by him on the witness
stand. Three of the wives were pre-
sent in court.

THE NEGRO WON OUT.

Kentucky Democratic Legislators Decide
to Give Them a Place.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 5.—The con-
vening and organization of the two
legislative houses were without inci-
dent of note. A failure to complete
the organization of the lower branch
precluded even the beginning of busi-
ness. The governor also failed to trans-
mit his message, which later came out
in the afternoon paper.

The fight among the Democratic ma-
jority was over the determination of a
majority to limit the candidates for
one of the minor places to negro Demo-
crats.

Some of the members fought this
measure to a finish, but the negro won
and was given the place.

Man and Wife Murdered.

FAIRBURY, Neb., Jan. 5.—George
Baker and wife, who live about three
miles west of here, have been murdered.
There is no clue.

Baseball Magnate Dead.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Charles H.
Byrne, who was president of the

TRAIN ROBBED IN CITY.

Gulf Road Express Raided in Kansas City.

THE EXPRESS MESSENGER BOUND.

Two Men Entered the Car and Over-
powered Him—Looted the Local Safe
and Escaped, All Within the Limits
of the City.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 5.—The Port
Arthur express on the Pittsburg, Kan-
sas City and Gulf railroad has been
robbed before it passed the city limits.

Two men, whom no one but Express
Messenger Hyde seems to have seen,
climbed into the express car as the train
left the depot. They overpowered the
messenger, bound and gagged him and
ripped the car before the train came to
a stop.

When the train slowed up at a rail-
road crossing known as Airline junc-
tion, near the northeastern limits of
the city, they climbed out of the car
and disappeared. Nothing was known
of the robbery until a negro train por-
ter entered the car and found the help-
less express messenger.

They robbed the local safe and se-
cured \$200 or \$300. The thorough safe
was not touched.

This is the sixth crime of the kind in
Kansas City within 15 months.

BRYAN HOM FROM MEXICO.

Friends Gave Him a Reception and Ban-
quet at Lincoln.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 5.—William J.
Bryan's homecoming from his Mexican
trip last evening was the occasion of a
more marked display of enthusiasm on
the part of his political and social
friends than has been shown since his
return from Chicago, following his
nomination for the presidency. It being
the night of the complimentary ban-
quet tendered him by the Bryan Trav-
eling Men's

FOR CURRENCY REFORM

Abstract of Report of the Monetary Commission.

NEW BANKING SYSTEM PROPOSED.

To Substitute Bank Notes For Treasury Certificates and Do Away With the Deposit of Bonds With the Government. The Whole Scheme In Detail.

The report of the monetary commission, containing the plan of currency reform proposed by it, together with a full discussion of the subject and a mass of valuable statistics and other information, has been sent out by the executive committee of the Indianapolis convention. Following are the main points of the argument and the plan in detail:

The most serious evil of our present situation is the threatened degradation of our monetary standard.

The concurring habits of individual mankind fix the standard by which to measure the value of labor and property.

Governments cannot try to change this standard without making mischief. The standard thus fixed is now gold. This is a fact of civilization.

Government, if it serves the people well, accepts this fact and records it in law.

As an immediate means toward this end we recommend that it shall be provided by law that all obligations of the United States, existing and future, shall be payable in gold except when otherwise expressly provided. By the wise and courageous action of its executive officers the government has upheld that standard by paying its obligations in gold, but until such payment is required by law and the door thus closed to all question as to the meaning of the word "coin" in the obligations of the government we shall not have an established gold standard in the full sense of those words.

Demand Obligations of the Government.

At the present time the government has no fund for the payment of its demand obligations except the general balance in the treasury applicable alike to the payment of all dues. Our revenues are uncertain in amount, and our expenditures are large and growing and liable to vary. It is therefore uncertain whether we shall have at any particular time an adequate fund for the redemption of the demand obligations without recourse to borrowing. Borrowing is an ineffectual resource, because under the law as it stands the notes which have been paid must be returned to circulation, and so may be used over and over to draw out the borrowed gold. The issue of bonds, moreover, rests with the executive department, and whether it will be resorted to or not will depend upon the personal views and discretion of the officials at the head of that department. More serious still is the fact that it is in the power of the executive department as the law now stands to decide whether the government notes shall be paid in gold or in silver. An end should be put to this anomalous and hazardous situation by making specific and adequate provision for the payment of the demand obligations and directing in the law that such payment shall be in gold at the demand of the holder.

A paper currency issued by the government and circulating year after year without redemption educates the people in false notions concerning money. It appears to those who do not look at it critically to derive its value from the "government stamp." It ceases to be regarded as a promise to pay money and seems to possess the virtue of money in and of itself, and it is so easy to create it that when times grow hard the call for more is perfectly natural. There can be no doubt that the aberration of judgment on the money question by so many of our people in recent years has been largely due to the misleading influences of the greenback currency.

Such a currency also lacks the important quality of automatic adaptability to the varying demands of business. A paper currency created by legislation is fixed in volume by the law of its creation and can neither contract nor expand in response to those varying conditions which are bound to occur in the affairs of men.

More important than this is the fact that such a currency puts upon the government a burden in the maintenance of the credit of all the financial institutions of the country. If the government should fail to redeem its notes, all bank notes, bank deposits, insurance losses and debts and dues of every kind not specifically payable in gold would be payable in the depreciated paper or in silver. Every passing incident, therefore, which raises an apprehension, however remote, that the government may be unable or unwilling to maintain gold payment of its obligations sends a nervous tremor through the whole business system of the country. Sovereign government cannot be compelled to pay its debts. It pays them only when it wills so to do, and the existence of doubt in the public mind as to the continuance of the will of our government to pay its demand obligations in money satisfactory to the holders thereof is a serious drag on business enterprise.

The existence of a large outstanding debt payable on demand is also a source of weakness to the government in its international relations. Modern warfare is so expensive that it is almost as much a matter of money as men. A nation suddenly confronted by the alternative of war or dishonor would be greatly handicapped by a large demand debt which it must provide for at once.

Great additional force is given to this consideration by the fact that it would be scarcely possible for this nation to engage in war in its present situation—without a clear conception of the

of the people—without a suspension of specie payments and a resort to further issues of government notes. There is no doubt that if our government were relieved of its existing demand obligations and our currency system put in working order upon a gold basis it would be entirely possible for us to go through a war without suspension of specie payment or any derangement of our monetary system. If war should come, the value to the country of the ability to thus avoid the indirect losses following from depreciated currency, inflated prices and financial demoralization would be so great that the burden of paying off now our demand obligations would be as nothing in comparison.

We have a total volume of paper and silver in circulation amounting to \$908,728,087, all resting for its value on the credit of the government, less only the bullion value of the silver. That credit is maintainable only as a whole. The paper of the United States could not be dishonored and its silver upheld. It is necessary, therefore, that the government should keep a large reserve fund in gold. Such a fund in the hands of the government is defenseless against attack. In countries where the government has no demand debt outstanding and the gold reserve is held by banks the nation's stock of gold is capable of some degree of protection through the rate of interest charged for loans. But our government has no such resource. Its great gold reserve is an open mine free to all who bring its notes. And as the entire monetary system of the country hangs upon that one reserve the situation is one of uncertainty and hazard against which no insurance is possible.

Against these serious disadvantages there is no advantage which can possibly be claimed for paper money in the form of government notes over any other form of paper money equally good except the saving of interest on so much of the public debt as is represented by the notes. But this supposed economy is more apparent than real. Indeed when we consider all the facts such notes are an extremely costly form of money.

In order to create the gold reserve required for resumption in 1879, bonds were sold to the amount of \$95,000,000. During 1894-6 \$262,315,400 more were sold to protect the same reserve. The situation was then complicated by a deficit in the revenue, and it may be said that the necessity for the later sales arose partly from that cause. Not to enter upon that question closely, it is clear that with interest to pay on \$357,000,000 of indebtedness incurred chiefly, if not wholly, in consequence of the existence of the government notes and \$100,000,000 of reserve lying idle in the treasury, the saving in interest by the United States notes is a small gain compared with the unending burden of providing for their redemption. We have already redeemed them in gold nearly twice over—\$548,681,016—since 1879, and they are all outstanding yet.

Worse than this, however, is the injury which results from the element of uncertainty which is inseparable from such a currency. Such injury is none the less real because it may be unperceived. It may go long unnoticed, like friction in machinery or malaria in the air, but it has its effect nevertheless, and when it reaches an acute manifestation, such as we have experienced within the last five years, the loss occasioned is beyond computation.

The Silver Currency.

We have \$354,355,081 of notes of \$5 and under and \$80,196,788 of silver dollars in actual circulation, making a total of \$434,551,819 of current money in use, exclusive of gold, in denominations of \$1, \$2 and \$5. Our total stock of silver dollars is \$452,713,792. This is an excessive quantity to have at the existing discrepancy between their legal and actual values. But with further coinage of them discontinued and their parity assured by the exchange of gold for them on demand it is better to retain them as they are than to attempt a final solution at this time of the problem which they present. By withdrawing all silver certificates over \$5 and all other notes under \$10 a place will be made for nearly all the silver dollars in a way which will give the country the full benefit of them for current use without imposing upon the treasury any serious burden in their maintenance.

Banking System.

The chief difference of the proposed from the existing system of bank notes is that it gradually does away with the requirement that there shall be a deposit of bonds with the government as a condition for the issuance thereof. As now the notes are to be a first lien upon all the resources of the banks, including the stockholders' liabilities. This change is necessary because of the scarcity of United States bonds, and the attempt to substitute other bonds would lead to many evils. The change is also because it permits the issuance of notes in the way and at the time when and for the purpose for which they would be issued under natural conditions if no law prevented. Such a system would more perfectly than any other give the country a circulating medium. It would readily and quickly adjust itself from season to season to meet the wants of the business of the country requiring bank notes for its convenient transaction.

Under the present system the problem presented to a bank when its customers call for currency is not the amount of its own assets, but its ability and desire to make an investment in something quite apart from its usual business as a bank, in order that it may be in a position to provide a man who wishes to move property or employ labor with the tools most convenient at the time for his purpose. Notes secured as herein provided cannot fail to be safe because, being based upon all the resources of all the banks issuing them, they are based upon the whole business of the country, and that business is the thing which gives life and value to all securities, government, municipal, railway and individual obligations. Should all the resources of the banks be so situated in

the amount of notes that could be issued under this plan, then all other securities, even government bonds, would become valueless. The banks are bound together for the security of these notes to accomplish the same purpose that the deposit of bonds is intended to accomplish—namely, to guard against loss through the misfortune or bad management of single banks—and thus save the holder of a bank note the need of ascertaining the standing of any bank. The objection that is sometimes made that the larger banks in the great cities would not issue notes because of unapprehended liability for other banks, is shown by statistics to be groundless. The year of largest bank failures was 1893, but had all the banks of the country then issued notes up to 80 per cent of their capital the amount of their assessment to make good the ascertained deficiencies of that year up to the time of the comptroller's report of 1896 would have been only a small fraction of 1 per cent. Had 80 per cent of the capital of all national banks been issued in notes upon the proposed plan since the beginning of the national banking system in 1863 the assessment upon the banks annually would have been an amount so insignificant that it need not be taken into account. Taking the country banks as a whole, it is found that on Oct. 3 last they had \$401,000,000 of the \$631,000,000 of national bank capital. Should they issue notes up to 80 per cent of that capital they would have \$321,000,000 of notes, and there would be \$1,956,000,000 of resources against these notes, not counting stockholders' liability.

If these resources of the country banks are insufficient security for this amount of notes, they will be insufficient only because there would then be such a condition of business paralysis that government, municipal and railway bonds would be valueless, and also few if any banks in the reserve cities would remain solvent. The occurrence of this disaster is so improbable that its consideration may be dismissed. In some quarters fear is expressed that there would be an undue expansion under this plan. There is no danger of this. The system of redemption not only at the banks, but at the treasuries in Washington and at the subtreasuries, would strongly guard against that. The expansion over that which could be effected were no notes issued at all will be found upon investigation to be small. Dangerous expansion does not take the form of the issue of bank notes, but of the extension of credits. Very few borrowers take their loans in the form of bank notes. The bank note is only one form in which he to whom credit is given will use that credit. He can use it equally well for most purposes if the loan is placed to the credit of his account by the bank making the loan to him, or by some other bank or by a private person.

The existing tax of 1 per cent per annum on circulation is repealed. In its place taxation of capital, surplus and undivided profits is provided. The issue of circulating notes is only one form in which a bank expresses its demand liability. The other form, deposits, is, under the development of modern banking operations, of vastly greater importance and the one which in cities and highly organized commercial communities is most used. In October, 1897, the country banks issued more than 72 per cent of all notes issued. The reserve banks, except those of the central reserve cities, New York, Chicago and St. Louis, issued more than 18 per cent, New York more than 8 per cent, and Chicago and St. Louis together about one-half of 1 per cent. Surplus and undivided profits and capital show the profits and property of banks, and these are certainly more legitimate objects of taxation than the mere instruments which banks may be called upon by their customers to issue to serve chiefly the convenience of those customers. This tax makes as equitable an apportionment of the expenses of the system as can be devised.

Plan of Currency Reform.

1.—METALLIC CURRENCY AND DEMAND OBLIGATIONS.

1. The existing gold standard shall be maintained, and to this end the standard unit of value shall continue, as now, to consist of 25.8 grains of gold nine-tenths fine, or 23.22 grains of pure gold as now represented by the one-tenth part of the eagle. All obligations for the payment of money shall be performed in conformity to the standard aforesaid, but this provision shall not be deemed to affect the present legal tender quality of the silver coinage of the United States or of its paper currency having the quality of legal tender. All obligations of the United States for the payment of money now existing or hereafter entered into shall, unless otherwise expressly provided, be deemed and held to be payable in gold coin of the United States, as defined in the standard aforesaid.

2. (In substance.) Gold coinage as now.

3. No silver dollars shall be hereafter coined.

4. 5 and 6. (In substance.) Coinage and redemption of subsidiary and minor coins as now.

7. There shall be created a separate division in the treasury department, to be known as the division of issue and redemption, under the charge of an assistant treasurer of the United States, who shall be appointed by the president by and with the advice and consent of the senate.

8. To this division shall be committed all functions of the treasury department pertaining to the issue and redemption of notes or certificates and to the exchange of coins, and this division shall have the custody of the guarantee and redemption funds of the national banks and shall conduct all the operations of redeeming national bank notes as prescribed by law, and to this division shall be transferred all gold coin held against outstanding gold certificates, all silver dollars held against outstanding silver certificates, all United States notes held against outstanding

LIGHTNING HOT DROPS

CURES COLIC-CRAMPS-DIARRHOEA-FLUX-CHOLERA-MORBUS-NAUSEA-CHANGES OF WATER ETC.

HEALS CUTS-BURNS-BRUISES-SCRATCHES-BITES OF ANIMALS-SERPENTS-BUGS-ETC.

BREAKS UP BAD COLDS-LA-GRIFFE-INFLUENZA-CROUP-SORE THROAT-ETC.

RELIEF POSITIVELY GUARANTEED
NEWS MEDICINE CO. SPRINGFIELD O.
PRICE 25c-50c

JOS HORNE & CO. Clearance Sale.

On Monday, the 27th day of December, we clear up the odds and ends of the Holiday Goods remaining, after the busiest three weeks we have ever known. The selling will be universal throughout the store. The intent is to make a quick and thorough clearance and original cost will cut no figure, whatever.

On Monday, the third day of January, our

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE

begins in all departments and continues through the month. In accordance with our usual custom, we shall give values during this sale in our well known, unequaled Qualities which will make it worth your while to travel a hundred miles to obtain.

It is a straightforward, bona fide CLEARANCE—a strong and persistent effort to empty the shelves in readiness for the first arrivals of Spring Goods.

DRESS GOODS of all grades, Silks of all qualities, Trimmings, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Leather Goods, Laces, Suits, Shirt Waists, Furs, Blankets, Comforts, Underwear, Infants' Goods, Clothing, Millinery, Draperies, and, in fact, the entire stock of fifty seven departments will be closed out at a saving to you, which you can never get elsewhere. Watch for special announcements.

Jos. Horne & Co.,
525-527 Penn Ave., PITTSBURG, PA.

- - TRAVELER'S REGISTER. - -

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.
Myron T. Herrick
Robt. H. Kunkler, Receiver.
Time Table—In effect Nov. 23, 1897

	Going East.	No. 1 st	No. 2 nd	Not
		a. m.	p. m.	
Toledo.....	LV	8 45	4 00	
Oak Harbor.....		9 27	4 47	
Fremont.....		10 09	5 29	
Valley Junction.....		10 51	6 11	
Monroeville.....		11 33	6 53	
Norwalk.....		12 15	7 35	
Wellington.....		12 57	8 17	
Spencer.....		1 45	9 19	
Lodi.....		2 31	10 07	
Oradon.....		3 13	10 49	
Massillon.....	LV	3 55	11 31	
Avon.....		4 37	12 13	
Warren.....		5 19	1 07	a. m.
Unionville.....		6 01	1 45	
Sherrardsville.....		6 43	2 27	
Rowersville.....		7 25	3 09	
Unionville.....		8 07	3 51	
Valley Junction.....		8 49	4 33	
Monroeville.....		9 31	5 15	
Wellington.....		10 13	5 57	
Spencer.....		10 55	6 39	
Lodi.....		11 37	7 21	
Oradon.....		12 19	8 03	
Massillon.....		1 01	8 45	
Avon.....		1 43	9 27	
Warren.....		2 25	10 09	
Unionville.....		3 07	10 51	
Sherrardsville.....		3 49	11 33	
Rowersville.....		4 31	12 15	
Unionville.....		5 13	1 07	a. m.
Valley Junction.....		5 55	1 49	
Monroeville.....		6 37	2 31	
Wellington.....		7 19	3 13	
Spencer.....		8 01	3 55	
Lodi.....		8 43	4 37	
Oradon.....		9 25	5 19	
Massillon.....		10 07	6 01	
Avon.....		10 49	6 43	
Warren.....		11 31	7 25	
Unionville.....		12 13	8 07	
Sherrardsville.....		1 05	8 49	
Rowersville.....		1 47	9 31	
Unionville.....		2 29	10 13	
Valley Junction.....		3 11	10 55	
Monroeville.....		3 53	11 37	
Wellington.....		4 35	12 19	
Spencer.....		5 17	1 01	a. m.
Lodi.....		5 59	1 43	
Oradon.....		6 41	2 25	
Massillon.....		7 23	3 07	
Avon.....		8 05	3 49	
Warren.....		8 47	4 31	
Unionville.....		9 29	5 13	
Sherrardsville.....		10 11	5 55	
Rowersville.....		10 53	6 37	
Unionville.....		11 35	7 19	
Valley Junction.....		12 17	8 01	
Monroeville.....		1 09	8 43	
Wellington.....		1 51	9 25	
Spencer.....		2 33	10 07	
Lodi.....		3 15	10 49	
Oradon.....		3 57	11 31	
Massillon.....		4 39	12 13	
Avon.....		5 21	1 05	a. m.
Warren.....		6 03	1 47	
Unionville.....		6 45	2 29	
Sherrardsville.....		7 27	3 11	
Rowersville.....		8 09	3 53	
Unionville.....		8 51	4 35	
Valley Junction.....		9 33	5 17	
Monroeville.....		10 15	5 59	
Wellington.....		10 57	6 41	
Spencer.....		11 39	7 23	
Lodi.....		12 21	8 05	
Oradon.....		1 03	8 47	
Massillon.....		1 45	9 29	
Avon.....		2 27	10 11	
Warren.....		3 09	10 53	
Unionville.....		3 51	11 35	
Sherrardsville.....		4 33	12 17	
Rowersville.....		5 15	1 09	a. m.
Unionville.....		5 57	1 51	
Valley Junction.....		6 39	2 33	
Monroeville.....		7 21	3 15	
Wellington.....		8 03	3 57	
Spencer.....		8 45	4 39	
Lodi.....		9 27	5 21	
Oradon.....		10 09	6 03	
Massillon.....		10 51	6 45	
Avon.....		11 33	7 27	
Warren.....		12 15	8 09	
Unionville.....		1 07	8 51	
Sherrardsville.....		1 49	9 33	
Rowersville.....		2 31	10 15	
Unionville.....		3 13	10 57	
Valley Junction.....		3 55	11 39	
Monroeville.....		4 37	12 21	
Wellington.....		5 19	1 03	a. m.
Spencer.....		6 01	1 45	
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Massillon.....		8 07	3 51	
Avon.....		8 49	4 33	
Warren.....		9 31	5 15	
Unionville.....		10 13	5 57	
Sherrardsville.....		10 55	6 39	
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Valley Junction.....		1 01	8 45	
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Oradon.....		4 31	12 15	
Massillon.....		5 13	1 07	a. m.
Avon.....		5 55	1 49	
Warren.....		6 37	2 31	
Unionville.....		7 19	3 13	
Sherrardsville.....		8 01	3 55	
Rowersville.....		8 43	4 37	
Unionville.....		9 25	5 19	
Valley Junction.....		10 07	6 01	
Monroeville.....		10 49	6 43	
Wellington.....		11 31	7 25	
Spencer.....		12 13	8 07	
Lodi.....		1 05	8 49	
Oradon.....		1 47	9 31	
Massillon.....		2 29	10 13	
Avon.....		3 11	10 55	
Warren.....		3 53	11 37	
Unionville.....		4 35	12 19	
Sherrardsville.....		5 17	1 01	a. m.
Rowersville.....		5 59	1 43	
Unionville.....		6 41	2 25	
Valley Junction.....		7 23	3 07	
Monroeville.....		8 05	3 49	
Wellington.....		8 47	4 31	
Spencer.....		9 29	5 13	
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Massillon.....		11 35	7 19	
Avon.....		12 17	8 01	
Warren.....		1 09	8 43	
Unionville.....		1 51	9 25	
Sherrardsville.....		2 33	10 07	
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Unionville.....		3 57	11 31	
Valley Junction.....		4 39	12 13	
Monroeville.....		5 21	1 05	a. m.
Wellington.....		6 03	1 47	
Spencer.....		6 45	2 29	
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Oradon.....		8 09	3 53	
Massillon.....		8 51	4 35	
Avon.....		9 33	5 17	
Warren.....		10 15	5 59	
Unionville.....		10 57	6 41	
Sherrardsville.....		11 39	7 23	
Rowersville.....		12 21	8 05	
Unionville.....		1 03	8 47	
Valley Junction.....		1 45	9 29	
Monroeville.....		2 27	10 11	
Wellington.....		3 09	10 53	
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Lodi.....		4 33	12 17	
Oradon.....		5 15	1 09	a. m.
Massillon.....		5 57	1 51	
Avon.....		6 39	2 33	
Warren.....		7 21	3 15	
Unionville.....		8 03	3 57	
Sherrardsville.....		8 45	4 39	
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Valley Junction.....		10 51	6 45	
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Unionville.....		11 31	7 25	
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Sherrardsville.....		3 51	11 35	
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Unionville.....		3 53	11 37	
Sherrardsville.....		4 35	12 19	
Rowersville.....		5 17	1 01	a. m.
Unionville.....		5 59	1 43	
Valley Junction.....		6 41	2 25	
Monroeville.....		7 23	3 07	
Wellington.....		8 05	3 49	
Spencer.....		8 47	4 31	
Lodi.....		9 29	5 13	
Oradon.....		10 11	5 55	
Massillon.....		10 53	6 37	
Avon.....		11 35	7 19	
Warren.....		12 17	8 01	
Unionville.....		1 09	8 43	
Sherrardsville.....		1 51	9 25	
Rowersville.....		2 33</		

currency certificates and all silver dollars and silver bullion held against outstanding treasury notes of 1890, and all subsidiary and minor coins needed for the issue and exchange of such coins and the funds deposited with the treasury for the liquidation of national bank notes. All accounts relating to the business of this division shall be kept entirely apart and distinct from those of the fiscal departments of the treasury, and the accounts relating to the national banks shall be separate and apart from all other accounts.

9. A reserve shall be established in this division by the transfer to it by the treasurer of the United States from the general funds of the treasury of an amount of gold in coin and bullion equal to 25 per cent of the aggregate amount of both the United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, outstanding, and a further sum in gold equal to 5 per cent of the aggregate amount of the coinage of silver dollars. This reserve shall be held as a common fund and used solely for the redemption of such notes and in exchange for such notes and for silver and subsidiary and minor coins.

10. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to maintain the gold reserve in the division of issue and redemption at such sum as shall secure the certain and immediate redemption of all notes and silver dollars presented and the preservation of public confidence, and for this purpose he shall from time to time, as needed, transfer from the general fund of the treasury to the division of issue and redemption any surplus revenue not otherwise appropriated, and in addition thereto he shall be authorized to issue and sell whenever it is in his judgment necessary for that purpose bonds of the United States bearing interest not exceeding 3 per cent, running 20 years, but redeemable in gold coin, at the option of the United States, after one year, and the proceeds of all such sales shall be paid into the division of issue and redemption for the purposes aforesaid.

11. To provide for any temporary deficiency which may at any time exist in the fiscal department of the treasury of the United States the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized at his discretion to issue certificates of indebtedness of the United States, payable in from one to five years after their date, to the bearer, of the denominations of \$50 or multiples thereof, with interest at a rate not to exceed 3 per centum per annum, and to sell and dispose of the same for lawful money at the treasury department and at the subtreasuries and designated depositories of the United States, and at such postoffices as he may select. And such certificates shall have the like privileges and exemptions provided in the act to authorize the refunding of the national debt, approved July 14, 1870.

12. Whenever money is to be borrowed on the credit of the United States the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized, instead of issuing the usual forms of engraved bonds upon receiving lawful money of the United States in sums of not less than \$50 in any single payment, to cause a record of all such payments to be made in books to be kept for that purpose in Washington and thereafter from time to time to pay to those so registered on such books interest not exceeding 3 per cent per annum in gold coin on the amount with which they shall severally stand credited on such books in the same manner and at the same dates as if they were the holders and owners of registered bonds of the United States, and he shall also pay to those so registered the principal sum originally deposited in gold coin at the date of maturity of such inscribed loans. Suitable arrangements shall be made at each and every money order postoffice in the United States for receiving such payments into the treasury on like terms as well as for the transfer, on proper identification, of any inscription on the books in Washington or of any part thereof not less than \$50. No interest shall accrue or be paid on inscriptions which shall have been reduced below \$50. No charge of any kind shall be made by any department or officer of the government for any service in connection with the receipt or transmission of the lawful money or in the transfer of inscriptions on the books at Washington.

13. The division of issue and redemption shall on demand at Washington and at such subtreasuries of the United States as the secretary of the treasury may from time to time designate—

- (a) Pay out gold coin for gold certificates.
- (b) Pay out gold coin in redemption of United States notes or treasury notes of 1890.
- (c) Pay out silver dollars for silver certificates of any denomination.
- (d) Issue silver certificates of denominations of \$1, \$2 and \$5 in exchange for silver dollars and for silver certificates in denominations above \$5.
- (e) Pay out gold coin in exchange for silver dollars.
- (f) Pay out silver dollars in exchange for gold coin, United States notes or treasury notes.
- (g) Pay out United States notes or treasury notes not subject to immediate cancellation in exchange for gold coin.
- (h) Pay out and redeem subsidiary and minor coins as provided by existing laws.
- (i) Pay out United States notes in exchange for currency certificates.

14. United States notes or treasury notes once redeemed shall not be paid out again except for gold coin, unless there shall be an accumulation of such notes in the division of issue and redemption which cannot then be canceled under the provisions of the act, in which case the secretary of the treasury shall have authority, if in his judgment that course is necessary for the public welfare, to invest the same or any portion thereof in bonds of the United States for the benefit of the redemption fund, such bonds to be held in the division of issue and redemption subject to sale at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury for the benefit of the di-

vision of issue and redemption and not for any other purpose.

15. The secretary of the treasury shall be authorized to sell from time to time, at his discretion, any silver bullion in the division of issue and redemption, and the proceeds in gold of such sales shall be placed to the account of the gold reserve in the division of issue and redemption.

16. The gold certificates and currency certificates shall whenever presented and paid or received in the treasury be retired and not reissued.

17. No United States note or treasury note of 1890 of a denomination of \$10 shall hereafter be issued, and silver certificates shall hereafter be issued or paid out only in denominations of \$1, \$2 and \$5 against silver dollars held by or deposited in the treasury.

18. The assistant treasurer in charge of the division of issue and redemption shall on demand pay in gold coin all United States notes and treasury notes presented for payment and as paid cancel the same up to the amount of \$50,000,000. After that amount shall have been paid and canceled he shall then from time to time cancel such further amounts of notes so paid as shall equal but not exceed the increase of national bank notes issued subsequent to the taking effect of the proposed act.

19. If at the end of five years next after the taking effect of the proposed act any United States notes or treasury notes shall be outstanding, a sum not exceeding one-fifth of such outstanding amount shall be retired and canceled each year thereafter, and at the end of ten years after the passage of the proposed act the United States notes and treasury notes then outstanding shall cease to be legal tender for all debts, public and private, except for dues to the United States.

20. The secretary of the treasury may, in his discretion, transfer from surplus revenue in the general treasury to the division of issue and redemption any United States notes or treasury notes which on such transfer could then lawfully be canceled under the provisions of the proposed act if they had been redeemed on presentation, and when so transferred the same shall be canceled. The secretary of the treasury, in his discretion, whenever there may be United States notes or treasury notes in the general treasury which are not available as surplus revenue, and which upon transfer to the division of issue and redemption could then lawfully be canceled under the provisions of the act, may exchange such notes with the division of issue and redemption for gold coin, and such notes shall thereupon be canceled.

21. (In substance.) Vested rights not to be affected.

II—BANKING SYSTEM.

22. The total issues of any national bank shall not exceed the amount of its paid up and unimpaired capital, exclusive of so much thereof as is invested in real estate. All such notes shall be of uniform design and quality and shall be made a first lien upon all the assets of the issuing bank, including the personal liability of its stockholders. No such notes shall be of less denomination than \$10.

23. Up to an amount equal to 25 per cent of the capital stock of the bank (the whole of its capital being unimpaired) the notes issued by it shall not exceed the value of United States bonds, to be fixed as hereinafter provided, deposited with the treasurer of the United States. The additional notes authorized may be issued without further deposit of bonds.

Beginning five years after the passage of the proposed act the amount of bonds required to be deposited before issuing notes in excess thereof shall be reduced each year by one-fifth of the 25 per cent of capital herein provided for, and thereafter any bank may at any time withdraw any bonds deposited in excess of the requirements thereof.

24. Every national bank shall pay a tax at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, payable monthly, upon the amount of its notes outstanding in excess of 60 per cent and not in excess of 80 per cent of its capital, and a tax at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable monthly, upon the amount of its notes outstanding in excess of 80 per cent of its capital.

25. Any bank may deposit any lawful money with the treasurer of the United States for the retirement of any of its notes, and every such deposit shall be treated as a reduction of its outstanding notes to that extent, and the tax above provided for shall cease as of the first of the following month on an equal amount of its notes.

26. The secretary of the treasury shall annually fix the value of each series of bonds of the United States bearing a rate of interest exceeding 3 per cent as equalized upon the rate of interest of 3 per cent per annum, and such valuation as fixed by the secretary on this basis shall be the valuation at which the bonds will be receivable upon deposit. Bonds payable at the option of the government shall be receivable at 95 per cent of their then market value as determined by the secretary of the treasury. If any bonds shall be issued hereafter payable at a date named and bearing interest at 3 per cent or less, they shall be receivable at par.

27. The comptroller of the currency shall from time to time, as called for, issue to any bank the capital of which is full paid and unimpaired any of the notes herein elsewhere provided for on the payment to the treasurer of the United States in gold coin of 5 per cent of the amount of notes thus called for, which payments shall go into a common guarantee fund for the prompt payment of the notes of any defaulted national bank. Upon the failure of any bank to redeem its notes they shall be paid from the said guarantee fund, and forthwith proceedings shall be taken to collect from the assets of the bank and from the stockholders thereof, if necessary, a sum sufficient to repay to said guarantee fund the amount thereof that shall have been used to redeem said notes, and also such further sum as

shall be adequate to the redemption of all the unpaid notes of said bank outstanding.

28. Persons who having been stockholders of the bank have transferred their shares, or any of them, to others, or registered the transfer thereof, within 60 days before the commencement of the suspension of payment by the bank, shall be liable to all calls on the shares held or subscribed for by them, as if they held such shares at the time of suspension of payment, saving their recourse against those by whom such shares were then actually held. So long as any obligation of the bank shall remain unsatisfied the liability of each stockholder shall extend to but not exceed in the whole an amount equal to the par of his stock.

29. If the said guarantee fund of 5 per cent of all the notes outstanding shall become impaired by reason of payments made to redeem said notes as herein provided, the comptroller of the currency shall make an assessment upon all the banks in proportion to their notes then outstanding sufficient to make said fund equal to 5 per cent of said outstanding notes.

Any bank may deposit any lawful money with the treasurer of the United States for the retirement of any of its notes or return its own notes for cancellation, whereupon the comptroller shall direct the repayment to such bank of whatever sum may be the unimpaired portion of said bank's contribution to the guarantee fund on account of said notes.

Any portion of the guarantee fund may be invested in United States bonds in the discretion of the secretary of the treasury.

The taxes on circulation, provided for in paragraph 24, as well as the interest accruing from investment of any part of the guarantee fund, shall be held in the division of issue and redemption in gold coin or in United States bonds in the discretion of the secretary of the treasury and shall be a fund supplementary and in addition to the guarantee fund, to be used only in case said guarantee fund shall ever become insufficient to redeem any bank notes as provided hereunder, and it shall not be taken into account in estimating the amount of assessments necessary to replenish said guarantee fund or in repayments to banks of their contributions to the guarantee fund.

30. The present system of national bank note redemption shall be continued, with a constantly maintained redemption fund of 5 per cent in gold coin and with power conferred on the comptroller of the currency, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, to establish additional redemption agencies at any or all of the subtreasuries of the United States as he may determine.

31. (In substance.) Notes to be received by all national banks and for government dues except duties on imports.

32. National banks shall hold reserves in lawful money against their deposits of not less than 25 per cent and 15 per cent for the respective classes as now provided by law, at least one-fourth of which reserve shall be in coin and held in the vaults of the bank. Neither the 5 per cent redemption fund nor the 5 per cent guarantee fund shall be counted as part of the reserve required. No bank shall count or report any of its own notes as a part of its cash or cash assets on hand.

33. Permit the organization of national banks with a capital stock of \$25,000 in places of 4,000 population or less.

34. Provision should be made whereby by branch banks may be established with the consent of the comptroller of the currency and approval of the secretary of the treasury.

35. For the purpose of meeting the expenses of the treasury in connection with the national bank system a tax of one-eighth of 1 per cent per annum upon its franchisees as measured by the amount of its capital, surplus and undivided profits shall be imposed upon each bank.

36. So amend existing laws as to provide—

- (a) For more frequent and thorough examinations of banks.
- (b) For fixed salaries for bank examiners.
- (c) To provide for rotation of examiners.

(d) For public reports, regular or special, at the call of the comptroller of the currency.

(e) To make it penal for any bank to loan money or grant any gratuity to an examiner of that bank and penal for such bank examiner to receive it.

37. (In substance.) Existing banks may accept provisions within the year.

38. (In substance.) Existing banks which do not accept the new law within one year to be wound up.

39. (In substance.) State banks may come in and proceedings therefor.

In the Great Shellroom.

The shellroom at Potsdam, the country home of the German imperial family, is a huge vaultlike place, the roof supported by many columns, and these as well as the walls are thickly incrustated with all manner of shells, the colorings being varied and most brilliant. The room gives a singular impression upon entering it. One can fancy that Titan children have used it as a playroom and have decorated it to suit the dictates of their own untrained taste.

Here the little children of the royal house of the fatherland celebrate Christmas. Their gifts are placed on tables, one for each child, and at the proper moment the doors of the great room are thrown open, and the children lead the way into a startling flood of light. The many chandeliers illumine the shell walls that scintillate rays of brightness, as the shells are imbedded in a sort of mica-sown mortar.—New York Tribune.

Royal Designers of Jewelry.

All the members of the British royal family have a great fancy for designing jewelry and as a rule design all the presents they give to each other.



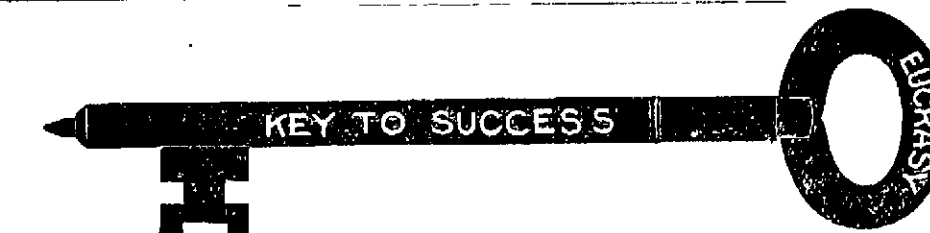
LAURA. I bought my first supply of Ripans Tabules more out of curiosity than anything else, and was very much surprised at the good results which followed their use. I had often seen them advertised, but being a little prejudiced against patent medicines I thought they would do me no good. In future I never want to be without them. I had been troubled with indigestion and dyspepsia for a long time, and although I tried many kinds of medicine, I never found anything really to do me much good until I tried Ripans Tabules.



Largest package—greatest economy. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

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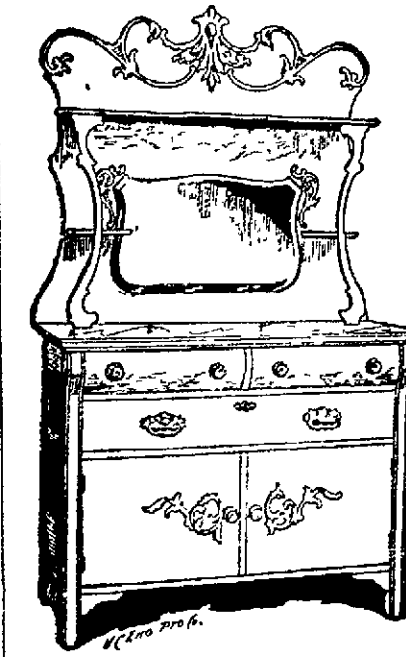


THE GREATEST OFFER OF ALL

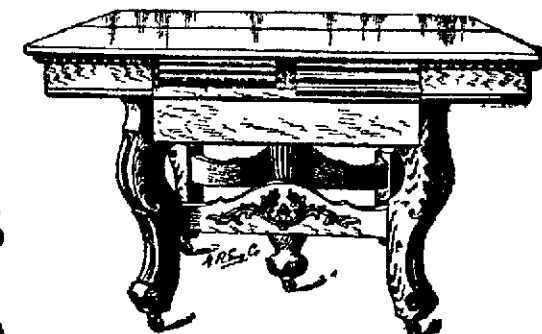
Notwithstanding the fact that we have been selling more goods than any two other concerns in the county—

Our stock of

SIDEBOARDS and Extension TABLES
Yet remains unbroken and until January 1st, '98, we will continue slicing the price to suit the pocketbook and buyer.



50 " " 30
30 " " 18



Oak Dining room Table \$4.50 and upwards.

Benedict's White Palace!

63-65 South Erie street.

Pictures Tell the Story
Of how everything looks in South Dakota as the result of the great crops of the last three years. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company has had photographs taken of actual farm scenes in South Dakota, and has had them reproduced in an attractive eight-page illustrated circular, which it is distributing free of cost to all who are looking for new homes in the most fertile section of the Middle Northwest.
Send your address to H. F. Hunter, Immigration Agent for South Dakota, 291 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., or to W. E. Powell, General Immigration Agent, 410 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

Fortunes have and will be made in the....

• KLONDYKE •

The Alaska Transportation and Development Company.

Is offering you an opportunity to become interested in the Klondyke.

GOLD FIELDS,

Without the hardship that the actual miner will incur.

The Rush Next Spring Will Be Tremendous.

Our Company is interested in transportation, in furnishing food and merchandise supplies and in actual mining.

In all of these ventures money will be made by investing in the stock of the

Alaska Transportation and Development Company.

You are sure of a legitimate profit from the transportation department.

You are sure of a legitimate profit from our merchandising stores and warehouses.

And you have a chance that always awaits a powerful and reliable company in mining with improved methods that are beyond the individuals.

Here we say confidently

You cannot afford to let this opportunity go by.

Do not invest more than you can afford, but invest what you can, and you will feel that you have acted prudently and wisely by availing yourself of the chance that has come unexpectedly and after a long period of depression.

Lather enrich yourself and family, or, if your means are restricted, at least realize enough (if investment is sufficient) to buy a home in the good old golden days of '49 you would have been compelled to drop your present occupation and incur the risk of life and health to get a chance of wealth which is now offered you from the investment of a small part of your savings in the gilt edged stock in this Company.

The incorporators, principal stockholders and directors have been selected from all walks of life and their reputation for integrity and honesty is world wide. A few of the names we give below is sufficient guarantee of the standing of the Company, to-wit:

Albert C. Blatz, Pres. Val. Black Browning Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Hon. Wm. E. Hanson, U. S. Senator from Ill.; D. Q. Edwards, Pass. Traffic Mgr., O. & N. D. R. Co., Cincinnati; Frank A. Hecht, of C. & A. Kaestner & Co., Chicago; Chas. H. Rockwell, T. Mgr. C. I. & L. R. Co., Chicago; W. C. Rinserson, G. P. A., C. N. D. & T. P. R., Cincinnati; B. W. Griffith, Pres. First National Bank, Vicksburg, Miss.; Fred A. Otto, past 18 years, with Shelby Bank, Shelbyville, Ind.; J. M. Phillips, Cashier First Nat'l Bank, Vicksburg, Miss.

And hundreds of others equally strong.

Shares are offered at \$1.00 each.

Par value, non-assessable, and will be offered for a limited time only.

Remember we will control and own our own large ocean boats, steamers and barges on the Yukon.

This investment is safe and far better paying than savings banks or any other investment offered to the public today.

Do not miss the opportunity. Send application for stock, accompanying the sum with the amount of money you desire to invest, and stock will be sent you by return mail.

Address all communications, and make all money payable to

The Alaska Transportation and Development Company.

Palmer Building, Cor. Van Buren & Dearborn Sts. CHICAGO, ILL.

Send stamp for Alaska News which gives map and all information of Alaska.

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,

30 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1863.

DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.

SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1898.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE No. 60.
FARMERS' TELEPHONE No. 60.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1898.

If Stark county Republicans have been tricked they will know how to be upon their guard hereafter.

The day after his election, Governor Bushnell sent Senator Hanna a telegram, congratulating him because he had practically been elected senator by the will of the people. "It seems impossible that this can be the same man who now has the presumption to attempt to put himself in the Senate to the displacement of the people's choice."

The first act of the first mayor of Greater New York was to remove every chief office-holder in the whole city who had not already resigned. If the new street cleaning commissioner keeps the streets of New York as clean as Colonel Waring has done, and if the new health board keeps the death rate down as its predecessor has done, there is great glory in store for them.

Russia having nearly completed the railroad across the continent of Asia to the Pacific ocean, will, in the spring, commence work on 125 miles of canal, 28½ feet deep, which, with rivers on the route, will furnish a waterway for large ships from the Baltic to the Black sea. This fact, showing the estimation in which artificial waterways are held in Europe, should furnish a hint to some of our would be canal destroyers.

Several of the men who voted on Tuesday against the nominees of the Republican organization caucus have voluntarily stated that they intend to vote for Senator Hanna and that they have from the first considered the question of his election as having no relation to or bearing upon the mere organization of the house. Active supporters fully and confidently believe that he will receive the votes of the members of his party when they are called upon to perform this special feature of the duties for which they were elected.

If notoriety was the object of the Hon. John P. Jones, Republican representative from Stark county, in taking the position now attributed to him in regard to Senator Hanna, he probably has and will continue to have all a good deal more of that commodity than he bargained for, during the remaining period of his political existence. The illustrious name of Jones is now on every tongue, and if upon its owner's return to native haunts it is still being taken in the same spirit of affectionate regard, he is liable to meet with a warmer reception than could ever have been expected or dreamed of in the wildest flights of a Jones imagination.

JONES SIGNED IT.

It will be remembered that Representative John P. Jones was one of the committee on resolutions at the Stark county Republican convention and that his name was signed to the following resolution endorsing Senator Hanna and pledging the county's votes to him:

"Resolved, That as Republicans of the state of Ohio, we recognize the sterling worth and ability of those distinguished men, the Hon. Joseph B. Foraker and the Hon. M. A. Hanna, and we rejoice that our state has at this time these eminent representatives and advocates of the time honored and beneficent principles of the Republican party; and we hereby declare it the sense of this convention that the Hon. M. A. Hanna be chosen as his successor for both the short and the long term of office as United States senator from Ohio; and we further declare it to be the sense of this convention that the Representatives to be elected in Stark county, Ohio, as well as the senator from this state senatorial district shall give him their earnest support and hereby instruct them so to do; and we instruct the delegates this day chosen for the Ohio State Republican Convention to be held at Toledo, Ohio, to give to Hon. Asa A. Bushnell for governor, and to Hon. M. A. Hanna for senator, their undivided support and endorsement at said convention."

Signed,
"JOHN H. FOCHT, ROBERT M. REAY,
"J. S. WILLIAMS, JAMES J. GRANT,
"JOHN P. JONES, Committee."

If Mr. Jones has any intention of standing by the pledge made by him in the foregoing, it would seem as if justice to himself would require him to make some sign now when all his actions seem to point to an opposite line of conduct. Mr. Jones is evidently still too busy deciding the "important matters" which have lately made it impossible for him to talk on the senatorial question, to reply to any of the many letters asking him to declare his intentions. Mr. Jones feels his importance, the eyes of the world are upon him, and the small concerns of Stark county Republicans are evidently unworthy of his attention.

A TIME FOR ACTION.

If the Republicans of Ohio do not want to be shamefully betrayed by the very men whom they elected to office they must immediately and vigorously ac-

the good name of this state and the Republican party from destruction.—Cleveland Leader.

And now is the time for loyal Republicans to assert themselves, and save the party and state from disgrace. Send in your protests. Make your messages and letters strong as the English language can frame. Not only is Republican principle involved, but Ohio must stand by the administration of President McKinley and for sound money. Hanna can and must be elected.—Toledo Blade.

From every corner of Ohio come loud and indignant protests against the few Republicans who, actuated by selfish motives alone, would sacrifice the future of the party that has made them. Everywhere throughout the state the fact is recognized that by every code of political honor, as well as by every consideration of party interest and public advantage, Senator Hanna is entitled to the election. He was the sole nominee of the state convention for the place. He was the only candidate through the campaign. The legislature was elected upon that distinct issue. He can be defeated only by perjury, which must be condemned on every recognized principle of honorable political action.—Akron Beacon-Journal.

THE SITUATION AT COLUMBUS.

Every man who gave his time, money, or labor of any kind to the Republican campaign last fall has been swindled by the traitors who have begun to throw away the power given to the Republican party by the majority of the voters of Ohio. Senator Hanna is only one out of hundreds of thousands of victims.—Cleveland Leader.

"Principles, not men," is an old and sound political adage. It is the first duty of every man elected to office by a party's vote, to maintain the cardinal principles of that party. No such person has the right to let his private dislikes or prejudices imperil the success of the policies to which his party is pledged. Yet that is precisely what the bolting Republican members of the general assembly are doing.

The situation at Columbus regarding the senatorship appears chaotic on the surface. But disregard the shouting, and look dispassionately over the field, and it becomes evident that Mr. Hanna will win, despite the opposition which is making up in clamor for its paucity in numbers.

Look at it. The Republicans who are supporting him cannot be stampeded. They are carrying out in good faith the mandate of the Toledo convention. They have the masses of Ohio Republicans behind them. Division in their ranks is impossible.

No other Republican can be elected. It will be impossible to get all the Democratic members of the legislature in line for any Republican, and it would require practically all of them to do it. There are too many of them who refuse to vote for any Republican whatever. And among those who would feel themselves at liberty to cast their votes for a Republican to end the conflict, there are many who would sooner vote for Mr. Hanna than for any other Republican who could be named.—Toledo Blade.

AN APPEAL.

The Pastor of the U. B. Church Asks Help in Raising a Loan of Debt.

TO THE CHRISTIAN PEOPLE OF MASSILLON AND VICINITY:

Beloved of God and fellow-laborers in the service of Jesus Christ, this is a crisis time in the history of the United Brethren church of this city: We are making a strenuous effort to lift the assignment by January 15, 1898. The members of the church are making self-denial for two weeks and appropriating the amount saved to the church debt. Quite a number of persons have promised me sums ranging from \$25 to \$5 each, most of them \$10 each, and I expect these all paid by the 1st of time, and hope to make this net us \$1,000. There are quite a number who subscribed on the day of dedication who have not paid their subscription in full and we earnestly ask that as much as possible of this be paid by that time. But when all this is done we will not have enough to pay our debt which is about \$6,500.

So I appeal to every Christian in Massillon and vicinity in the name of our blessed Savior to help us in this our time of need. If each one who professes to love Jesus will give us a prayer and then an offering, I feel sure that we can save our church home, and that you will be glad you helped us and God will smile lovingly upon your giving.

Mr. George Snyder, the merchant, of 33 East Main street, is the assignee. Mr. George Higginbotham, of THE INDEPENDENT, residence 119 West Main street, is the president of the board of trustees, either of whom would be proper persons to receive your gifts, or contributions may be made to the undersigned. Do not pass this appeal lightly by even though you make but a small gift, please make it. Now if each one will do the best he can, I am sure we can have a jubilee on the 15th, of January, 1898. I am truly,

M. M. PHILLIPS.
Pastor of U. B. church.

PROSPECTING FOR OIL.

Leases of Stark County Land are Being Made.

Oil prospectors have arrived in Massillon for the purpose of leasing land southeast of the city. They are confident of rich returns, and have interested several farmers sufficiently to have them enter into contracts. Drilling will probably be commenced soon.

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over 2¢ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it.

MR. ROBERTS'S LECTURE

A Large Audience Grooms Him at the Armory.

"THE GENIUS OF EXPRESSION."

The Possibilities in Man's Nature are Shown to be Subject to Any Degree of Development, and That a Life of Fruitless Monotony is Unnecessary.

The degree of popularity which the Rev. C. M. Roberts has gained during his comparatively short residence in Massillon, was plainly evinced by the size of the audience which gathered at the Armory on Monday evening, to hear him lecture on "The Genius of Expression," and Mr. James K. Peacock's few appropriate words of introduction were only necessary to present St. Timothy's rector to a large circle of friends not limited to the members of his own congregation.

"The Genius of Expression" was found to be a subject which, in Mr. Roberts's hands, lent itself to a variety of stimulating ideas concerning the development of man's possibilities, the lecture not merely teaching men how to talk, which is but one branch of the subject, but how to express themselves, to give them an insight into the very essence of personal power. "There are few men," said Mr. Roberts, "who do not desire the ability to talk—to make themselves understood by their fellow-men. Every effort is made by them to extend their vocabulary, to appreciate the more delicate shades of meaning between words, and when any one shows an especial degree of adeptness in these directions we are all at his feet. But the strength and truth of any great literary or artistic work, lies always in the possibilities of its author, and is as much a part of him as one of his feet or his hands. 'Laws and rules create nothing,' continued Mr. Roberts, 'they only organize and govern what is already created. Scientific studies like elocution and rhetoric must always be exceedingly valuable, because they give us the very essence of the achievements of the past; but they never made a single original man.' Mr. Roberts went on to show that every one has possibilities which are capable of development, and although we cannot all be Shakespeares or Beethovens, the very fact that we can appreciate their work, shows that we can, under some circumstances do things equally as great.

Mr. Roberts illustrated the various shades of meaning of which the human voice is capable, showing that without reference to language one can convey to others what is in one's mind merely by the effect of tone, so long as it is coupled with the conviction of the truth of the utterance. The effect of contrast upon the mind was also shown, the lecturer giving a few lines of a poem in which an atheist is profoundly moved by the spectacle of death and forced by it to the conviction of the existence of a supreme being. "But let us turn to lighter things," said Mr. Roberts:

"Go bury Bartholomew out in the woods,
In a beautiful hole in the ground."

This most delightful gem among epigrams going on to show that Bartholomew's sylvan resting place is convenient because,

"In winter, when the snow and sush,
Have covered his last little bed,
His brother Artemus can go out with Jane
And visit the place with his sled."

The narrow line drawn between humor and pathos and the dependence of one upon the other were shown in various poems which contrasted the effect of the ridiculous and grotesque with that which is lofty and ideal. Mr. Roberts using selections from Shakespeare, Browning, James Whitcomb Riley and others to illustrate his meaning.

"There is nothing sadder," said he, in closing, "than the waste of human possibilities going on around us. A few men stand out, against the background of human history, but countless millions with the divinest possibilities are born, live and die in utter and fruitless monotony. To open a road for all these hosts to an existence which is productive, which shall destroy the terrible monotony of life, and give it the beauty of light, is by no means impossible, except as men themselves make it so."

The lecture was followed throughout with deepest interest. Mr. Roberts's powerful voice and unfailing resources in the command of language needing no comment. Sufficient it is to say that if the old adage be true that a prophet is without honor in his own country, St. Timothy's rector has proved himself to be the exception proverbially certain to prove the rule.

The entire proceeds of the lecture will go towards the completion of the new Episcopal church.

MAD DOGS AT DALTON.

Farmers Complain that their Stock are Dying of Hydrophobia.

DALTON, Jan. 4.—The trustees of this township have been notified that a mad dog has been in this neighborhood and bitten many other dogs, and they are asked to insist that the owners of these dogs kill them before stock suffers. Two hogs belonging to Christian Singhas have died from hydrophobia, so the veterinary surgeon pronounced it, and it is feared that this is only the beginning. Some time ago a dog with a black back and brown flanks that came from nobody knows where, arrived in the neighborhood, became suddenly mad, bit cattle, and other dogs and then disappeared. By killing this animal the farmers think they will strike at the root of the trouble and several hunting parties are now on its trail.

JOHN THOMAS ACCEPTS.

He will be Stationed at Quebec at a Salary of \$2,500 a Year.

John Thomas, chairman of the Republican county committee, has accepted the appointment offered him under the commissioner of immigration, and is to be stationed at Quebec. Mr. Thomas returned from Washington, Friday. He will leave for New York about January 8th, and ten days later will go to Quebec. The salary attached to the office is \$2,500 a year.

DAMAGE CLAIMS FILED.

For the Loss of an Eye Darley Flickinger Wants \$10,000.

FRANK C. BROWN THE DEFENDANT.

Bridget Burke Claims \$5,000 from the Barro & Lane Coal Company for Alleged Breach of Contract—DePeyer's Sentence Begins.

CANTON, Jan. 4.—Frank C. Brown, of Massillon, is named as defendant in a petition filed in court Monday afternoon by Lawyer C. C. Upham, representing Darley Flickinger, who desires to recover damages amounting to \$10,190 for personal injuries. It is alleged that while hunting on the George Leeper farm on November 10th Mr. Brown carelessly discharged a gun, one of the shot striking Mr. Flickinger in the right eye, wholly destroying the sight of that organ.

William Stuart's furniture store, in East Tuscarawas street, was burglarized early this morning. An entrance was gained through a window in the rear, and the burglars secured about eighty dollars for their trouble. The door of the safe was blown across the room, and striking against the wall fell to the floor, crashing through. A number of pieces of furniture were also destroyed by the explosion. The police have thus far failed to secure a clew.

At the annual meeting of the stock holders of the Canton Public Library Association held Monday night, the following trustees were elected: W. W. Clark, W. L. Alexander, Henry W. Harter, M. B. Cox, J. S. Sherrick, F. E. Case, Austin Lynch, J. A. Reynolds, and Charles R. Frazer. The trustees elected officers as follows: President, W. W. Clark; vice president, W. L. Alexander; secretary and treasurer, Charles R. Frazer. Miss Mary Martin was elected librarian and Miss Mary G. Reid, assistant librarian. During the year \$562.74 were expended for books.

William DePeyer, sentenced by Judge Taylor, on Monday, to fifteen years' confinement for manslaughter, was taken to the penitentiary today. The prisoner was accompanied by Sheriff Zaiser and ex-Sheriff Doll.

Bridget Burke has sued the Barry & Lane Coal Company, J. E. Jordan and J.

L. Lane to recover damages amounting to \$5,000 for alleged breach of contract. The petition was filed by Lawyers Nat. C. and J. S. McLean, of Canton. It is charged that the defendants, on December 14, entered into an agreement to pay Mrs. Burk \$2,500 for leases covering coal territory in Carroll county, and royalties at the rate of 15 cents per ton for all coal and 12 cents per ton for all fire clay mined, the output not to be less than 50,000 tons each year. The defendants, it is claimed, have wholly failed to fulfill any part of the contract and are mining under other leases.

The will of Edward F. Streiber, of Canton, has been filed for probate. The first partial account has been continued in the assignment of John J. Zaiser, of Canton. Inventory and appraisal have been filed in the estate of Lyman Weisel, of Lake township. Inventory, appraisal and schedule of debts have been filed in the assignment of W. G. Smith, of Navarre. Private sale of merchandise and fixtures has been ordered.

Ella E. Thomas, of Canton, assigned at 3:20 o'clock, Monday afternoon, to A. Housel. The assets and liabilities are each estimated at \$5,000.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Benjamin Smith and Rosa Kramer, of Massillon; A. P. Behr and Louisa Keefe, of Wilmet; John B. Meese and Idella Swallen, of Louisville.

JAMES DAVIS IDENTIFIED.

A Brother of John G. and Thomas Davis of This City.

A letter from D. M. Reese, of South Ottumwa, Ia., received by THE INDEPENDENT this morning, removes all doubt as to the identity of James Davis, whose death was reported in last Friday's issue of this paper. In addition to giving all the details of the accident, with date of death and burial, Mr. Reese enclosed a photograph of the deceased, which settled the matter at once. The dead man was a member of the I. O. O. F., and that organization did all that could be done for him while alive and had charge of his funeral. Mr. Davis had been married but five weeks before the accident which resulted in his death. He was a native of Dowliars, Wales, and had traveled extensively in this country for several years, being employed at various points on the Pacific coast. Mr. Reese says he had friends wherever he went, and pays a high tribute to his many good qualities. His brothers, John G. and Thomas Davis, of this city, were notified of the receipt of the communication, and are now in possession of all the facts.

The bad breath is a danger signal. Look out for it! If you have it, or any other symptom of indigestion, take a bottle or two of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It will straighten out the trouble, make your blood pure and healthy and full of nutriment for the tissues. It is a strong statement, but a true one that the "Golden Medical Discovery" will cure 98 per cent of all cases of consumption if it is taken in the early stages. It will relieve even the most obstinate cases of long standing.

Now is the time to subscribe

Dr. Miles' Nervine

A REMEDY FOR THE Effects of Tobacco.



THE excessive use of tobacco, especially by young men is always injurious and undoubtedly shortens life materially. Mr. Ed. C. Esben, compositor on the Contra-Costa News, Martinez, Cal., writes: "I have used Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and received much benefit from it. I was troubled with nervousness, dizzy spells and sleeplessness, caused by the use of tobacco and stimulants. I took Dr. Miles' Nervine with marvelous good results, allaying the dizziness, quieting the nerves, and enabling me to sleep and rest, proving in my case a very beneficial remedy." Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is especially adapted to restoring the nervous system to its normal condition under such circumstances. It soothes, heals and strengthens.

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address, DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

CHEAPER THAN IN MASSILLON.

Incandescent Lights Cost Seventy Cents Less in Fulton Than Here.

CANAL FULTON, Jan. 3.—Work on the new electric light plant will be begun next week. The Eckard brothers, of Eaton, O., have been granted the franchise, agreeing to furnish the town with arc lights for the streets for \$800 a year, and incandescent lights to residents at a rate not to exceed fifty cents per month. This is about seventy cents a month lower than the Massillon rate. Many citizens will have their residences wired, for as the meter rate is correspondingly low, it will be almost as cheap and much more convenient than lamps. Eckard Bros.' franchise is for twelve years.

O. P. Oyer had his first experience as a juror last week. He was one of the twelve men who found DePeyer guilty of manslaughter. He says there is nothing agreeable about the work of deciding whether or not a man shall hang.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Shafer and children spent New Year's and Sunday in Cleveland.

Coughs, colds, pneumonia and fevers may be prevented by keeping the blood pure and the system toned up with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

IT COSTS NOTHING!.....

to come and look over our stock of

.....STOVES!

We have arranged with a

CO-OPERATIVE STOVE COMPANY

whereby we are enabled to sell FIRST-CLASS STOVES as cheap as other dealers can buy them, and thereby

SAVE YOU AT LEAST \$5.00 ON A STOVE!

If you will call, we will be pleased to show you what we have, give you prices, convince you that what we say is true, and sell you a stove that you will be thoroughly satisfied with.

Store-Room and Office, in Old Doxsee Mill,

Opposite Central Engine House.

J. S. COXEY

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Lorain had a twelve thousand dollar fire on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Ellery, of Uhrichsville, are visiting relatives in the city.

Miss Elizabeth Dressler is visiting her sister, Mrs. Geo. Stucker, for a week in Barberton.

Charles Gribble, of Fostoria, O., is visiting his father, Henry Gribble, in East Main street.

Theodore Kautzsch, of Cleveland, is spending the week with his family in Wooster street.

The Meuser brothers are entertaining their father, William Meuser, and sister, Emma Meuser, of Marietta.

I. A. Brussman, of Elkhart, Ind., is visiting at the home of his son, S. K. Brussman, in West Cherry street.

The Non-Partisan National W. C. T. U. will hold its eighth annual convention in Columbus, January 7th to 11th.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Kuhns have returned from their wedding trip, and have taken up their residence at 64 State street.

Captain David Lanning, superintendent of the soldiers' and sailors' orphans' home at Xenia, will resign, owing to failing health.

Mr. and Mrs. George Stammats, of Lorain, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Cecil, in Richville avenue, have returned home.

Miss Dorothy Diehlmann met with an accident Tuesday afternoon. While playing near an open stairway she slipped and fell, breaking her arm near the elbow.

Barney McGinn, for many years foreman of the Wheeling & Lake Erie shops at Norwalk, will be succeeded next Monday by E. Z. Hermangardner, now located here.

The funeral of Mrs. Nathaniel Roush took place on Sunday, the pall bearers being J. L. Roush, S. M. Roush, J. Shanower, W. M. Shanower, B. F. Shimp and L. G. Cecil.

Hereafter Canton city employees will be required to pay their debts or resign their positions, a resolution to that effect having been adopted at the last meeting of the city council.

B. F. Krider has arrived from his Noble county farm for a brief visit at the home of his brother, C. A. Krider. Mr. Krider was a Stark county man himself prior to 1864.

The city council of Uhrichsville has passed an ordinance providing for the maintenance of a stone pile, and hereafter all tramps and other offenders, who are unable to pay a fine, will be put to work.

Eugene O'Neil has arrived from Boston, and will be the guest of his friend of many years, E. J. Creighton, while he decides whether or not the time is ripe for the opening of another business house in Massillon.

Howard Lance, a young man living near Sterling, climbed a tree, last Friday, to dislodge a raccoon, and losing his hold fell a distance of fifty feet, receiving injuries which resulted in his death a few hours later.

John Hofstetter, of the Sonneberg settlement, who was recently acquitted of the charge of burglarizing John Amstutz's chicken house, has brought suit for \$2,000 damages against Mr. Amstutz for false imprisonment.

The Ohio Steel plant at Youngstown has increased its capital from \$1,500,000 to \$3,000,000 and will add extensive additional works. It is thought that the year of 1898 will be the most prosperous ever known in the Mahoning valley.

Theodore M. Focke, who is studying at the university of Göttingen, Germany, has been offered a position as assistant in their magnetic laboratory. This is considered quite an honor, as it is a rare thing for such an offer to be made to any but German students.

Dan Cochran, who was sent to the Stark county workhouse from East Liverpool, made his escape from that institution last Friday. Bloodhounds were put on his trail and followed him to Louisville, a distance of seven miles, but could trace him no farther.

The petition asking Congress to pass more stringent immigration laws has now more than 200 signatures. But five of all the Massillonians approached refused to sign this petition, the reason given in each case being that it might affect them in a business way.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Umbenour, whose marriage took place last week, after a brief but extremely romantic courtship, are now having a happy honeymoon. Upon their return to Stark county, Mr. and Mrs. Umbenour will probably reside with the former's parents, in Tuscarawas.

The celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Ohio Methodism will take place at Delaware, the fountainhead of Methodism in this state, probably in June. It is expected that President McKinley, Senators Foraker and Fairbanks, and Miss Francis E. Willard will be present.

Clyde Witwer was at Massillon last week visiting his uncle and aunt Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Douchy, and while there attended the newsboys' dinner at the Hotel Sailer, given by THE INDEPENDENT, to which 105 sat down, after which they attended the matinee at the Armory.—Orville Crescent.

John Yohe, who sustained a painful injury by being struck by a falling shaft at Russell & Company's works, recently, has consulted Dr. Smith, who informs him that one of the bones of his left arm is broken. For several days Mr. Yohe thought that it was but a bad bruise, and applied liniment and other home remedies.

The marriage of Mr. William Stuhl-

whom reside north of Massillon, took place at St. Mary's church, at 8:30 o'clock Wednesday morning. They were attended by Mr. Leo Halter and Miss Blanche Staudreyer. A reception was given at the home of the bride's parents after the ceremony.

The literary club of the Robinson school, in Jackson township, has organized for the winter with John Fierstos, president; Frank Seifert, vice president; Miss Mellie Halter, secretary. The club will meet every two weeks. The question for discussion at the next meeting is, "Resolved, That the Indians have suffered more at the hands of the whites than the negroes."

The December report of Baggageman Bamberger, at the Pennsylvania railway station, shows that not a single mail pouch missed its train through the negligence of Massillon employees of the government. There were only seven failures altogether, these were due to trains not making connections. In the month, about eight hundred pouches were handled at the station.

H. B. Maus, who has had fifteen years' experience as a mechanical and architectural pattern maker, twelve of which were spent with the Morgan Engineering Company, of Alliance, has leased the pattern department of O. Olson's foundry and machine shop, and is prepared to attend to all orders promptly. Mr. Maus hopes to build up a good business, and will guarantee all his work to be perfectly satisfactory.

At the meeting of representatives of the independent telephone companies, held at Mt. Vernon, on December 31, it was decided to improve the long line service. To this end special copper wire will be strung and metallic circuits used to connect the important exchanges, including Coshocton, Newark, Delaware, Mt. Vernon, Wooster, Massillon, Mansfield, and others. The work will be commenced at once, and will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The question of rates was discussed, but as yet has not assumed definite shape.

A mass meeting of the farmers and taxpayers of Holmes county was held last Tuesday at Millersburg and was largely attended. A resolution was unanimously passed, which will be sent to State Representative Hyde and Senator Jones at Columbus, asking for a salary bill for the Holmes county officials. The amounts asked in the bill are: For probate judge, \$1,000; treasurer, \$1,200; auditor, \$1,500; county clerk, \$900; recorder, \$600; sheriff, \$1,000; and commissioners, \$500 each, the commissioners to do the work of the infirmity directors, said office to be abolished. The meeting was full of enthusiasm, and a permanent taxpayers' league was organized.—Orville Crescent.

NAVARRE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The Mid-Winter Banquet Held on New Year's Eve.

NAVARRE, Jan. 4.—On New Year's Eve the Navarre Alumni Association held its mid-winter banquet in the high school hall. Thirty members with their friends, numbering about sixty in all were present, and enjoyed the festivities of the evening. A special programme was rendered which consisted of a welcome address by the president, D. W. Sheller; music, America, by all present; a recitation by Miss Grace Welch, duets by the Misses Brown and Corl, an essay by Miss Linda Hug, in which each participant did themselves credit. The love feast was then announced and as each one gave in their testimony the appreciation of each was expressed by rapturous applause. This was followed by hand-shaking and it was wondrous to behold the sociability exhibited. Games were then indulged in until a quarter of twelve when the ring was formed and the Alumni medley rendered. At 12 o'clock the party repaired to the dining hall where a magnificent repast was served. The ringing of the bells announced that the new year had been ushered in and after exchanging happy New Year greetings the guests departed to their respective homes, only regretting that the Alumni banquets were held but once a year. The out-of-town guests were: Thomas Thomas, Columbus; Miss Viola Goshorn, Pittsburg, Pa.; Mrs. Dr. N. E. Wood, Chicago, Ill.; Misses Cora Fitzgerald, Rose Lind, Mathews, Mrs. Chas. Brown, and Harvey Smith, Massillon; Rose Bohler, Canton; Wm. Shultz, Berea; Elmer Shultz, Akron; Milton Garver, Cleveland.

The second lecture of the lecture course, by Fred Emmerson Brooks, will take place in the high school hall, Friday evening, January 7. Let every one who can attend. There is a grand treat in store for you.

The Rev. J. D. Wyandt began his series of revival meetings at the U. B. church, Sunday evening.

A MIDNIGHT BLAZE.

Jacob Honick's Prune Street Barn Burns to the Ground.

A fire alarm from box 41 rang out at 11:25 o'clock Sunday night, and wakeful Massillonians, hurriedly consulting their INDEPENDENT reference cards, were soon rushing to the corner of North and Prune streets, where they saw Jacob Honick's barn burn to the ground in almost the time that it takes to tell it. Although a strong wind was blowing, the firemen prevented the flames from spreading, but so rapidly was the barn consumed that no portion of its contents could be saved. A horse, valued at \$75 died in the flames, and the carriage, harness and feed destroyed, together with the building itself, brings the loss to about \$30, partially covered by insurance, so Mr. Honick says. Mr. Honick is also of the opinion that the fire was of incendiary origin.

Dr. Pierce was first to introduce a little pill to the American people. Many have imitated them, but none have approached his Pleasant Pellets in true worth, or value, for all laxative and cathartic purposes.

IT IS STILL A MYSTERY.

Not a Word Has Been Heard of Joseph Schuyler.

HE DISAPPEARED A MONTH AGO.

Mr. Schuyler Draws His Money from the Bank and Nothing More is Heard of Him. Family and Friends are Filled with Apprehension.

The mystery which surrounds the disappearance of Mr. Joseph Schuyler, who a month ago lived east of Massillon, and was the prosperous proprietor of a saw mill, is as impenetrable as ever. It is a little more than a month since Mr. Schuyler drew four hundred dollars from the bank, and then disappeared completely. A few days ago news of the death, in a Cleveland hospital, of a man bearing the same name reached Richville, and citizens of that place at once went to Cleveland to investigate. They have now returned with the information that the body was not that of the missing Stark county man. Mr. Schuyler is the father of ten children, most of whom have reached maturity, and the uncertainty concerning the fate of their parent has plunged the whole family in grief.

NEWS FROM NEWMAN.

It is Generally Believed that Representative Jones Will do His Duty.

NEWMAN, Jan. 5.—The Hon. James Cowley regrets very much his absence from the newsboys' dinner at the Hotel Sailer, on New Year's day. Nothing but sickness could have prevented him from being present to deliver his annual address to those bright young Americans. Thomas J. Morgan, of this place, has been elected check weighman at the North Western Coal Company's mine, the selection is a good one. A friendly shooting contest at clay pigeons took place at A. C. Miller's residence last Saturday. Wm. Nutting who broke his straight ten pigeons, proved to be the best shot of the day.

The jury, in rendering the verdict of manslaughter in the DePeyster murder case at Canton, last Saturday, has caused some to express the opinion that a verdict of lamb slaughter would have been more appropriate.

Columbus seems to be the center of attraction for the average citizen, and the actions of the members of the general assembly are closely watched and severely criticised. We have heard considerable commenting on the action of our own representative, John P. Jones, of this county, relative to his vote for speaker of the House of Representatives. Now, as we deem it a bad policy to jump at conclusions too rapidly, let us coolly look at the condition of affairs, or, in other words, what has caused the Hon. John, in our humble judgment, to support Mason for speaker? As we under stand the situation, a Boxwell "slate" had been fixed whereby all the prominent chairmanships, etc., had been apportioned out to the respective members of the House who had been identified with the Boxwell deal, thus leaving Stark county out in the cold, and as Jones is human, he certainly could not be accused of wrong doing in putting forth an effort in his own behalf by breaking the "slate" or "busting" the combination, for Stark county could not afford to allow such action to go by default. Besides, Jones isn't the man to lie down and allow any combination to run over him under the present organization.

Stark county will be recognized in the making up of our important committees when the time comes for casting the ballot for the United States senator. We believe that Jones will be found voting in the interest and in accordance with the wishes of a majority of his Republican constituents. So now is the time to make your preference known, so that your representatives will just know what your wishes are, and allow themselves to be governed accordingly. In the absence of any specific information we believe Jones will wave all personal preference in order to gratify his party wishes. We conclude in his own language, "Watch and pray."

Mr. Jabez Thomas, of Navarre, is visiting at the home of David Rowlands.

The miners' representatives are hustling at Columbus, preparing for their state and national conventions. This is certainly a week for wire pulling of divers kinds at Ohio's capital for there is quite a contest waging for the official pap in the miners' organization.

The Birth of "Greater" New York.

With the dawn of the new year the "Greater" New York is ushered into the world a full grown giant. The problem of municipal government in this country is to be put to the supreme test on the grandest scale. Within its limits is contained a population equal to that of thirteen of our sovereign States at the last census, and as large as the thirteen original States when the union was organized. Provisions for the life and health of this vast multitude of millions and climates is an unsolved enigma, but profiting by the experience of half a century's success, thousands of sufferers in New York and elsewhere can be wristed from the grasp of that agonizing complaint, rheumatism, by the timely and systematic use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is, moreover, a preventive of malaria and kidney trouble, and a sovereign curative of liver complaint, constipation, dyspepsia, debility, sick headache and nervousness. It is an admirable appetizer and promoter of sleep, hastens convalescence, and counteracts the infirmities of age.

Card of Thanks.

NEWMAN, O. Jan. 5.—We desire to thank our friends and neighbors for their many acts of kindness and expressions of sympathy during the last illness of Mrs. William J. Jett.

CANTON AND COUNTY.

Important News of the Day from the County Seat.

CANTON, Jan. 5.—The directors of the Stark county workhouse held a meeting, Tuesday afternoon, and reorganized, electing Judge Baldwin president and A. B. Love secretary. The meeting followed the election of T. F. Williams, by the county commissioners, to succeed Mr. Bennett, of Navarre. The directors decided to dispense with the teams of horses now owned by the institution and convert the stable into a broom factory. The practice of employing prisoners on county roads will not be abandoned, but hereafter owners of abutting property must furnish teams. Three guards were dismissed and others employed.

William DePeyster, who began a sentence of fifteen years at the Ohio penitentiary, Tuesday, for causing the death of his wife, has resolved to become a better man. To Sheriff Zaiser he expressed satisfaction with the sentence and admitted that he was fortunate in escaping so easily. DePeyster intends to shorten his term by good behavior, and when liberated will go to friends in New Jersey and there lead a model life.

Lawyers Welty and Shields presented a bill of \$1,100 for defending William DePeyster who was tried last week for killing his wife. They ask \$500 each for their services and \$100 for extra witness fees. The county commissioners considered the bill Tuesday afternoon and allowed Messrs. Welty and Shields but \$250 each, and approved the bill of \$100.

The police arrested John Donahue and James Rice, last night, on suspicion of being implicated in the burglary of William Stuart's store. Both men have been under the surveillance of the police for some time and are members of a gang which the officers have been endeavoring to break up.

Julia Moulin has been appointed administratrix of the estate of John Moulin of Marlboro township. The will of Sarah M. Reynolds of Canton, has been admitted to probate. James A. Rice has been appointed guardian of Norman K. and Elmer Swinehart, of Canton. The will of Rens Price, of Alliance, has been filed for probate. Joseph Lomer has been appointed administrator of the estate of George Kigner, of Marlboro township. J. H. Robertson has been appointed administrator of the estate of Ed. A. Wikidal, of Canton.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Louis Lombardy and Kate Monnot of Louisville; John H. Monahan and Bertha Hayman, of Minerva, Charles Poinsett and Josephine Paumier, and Lawrence Paumier and Josephine Monnie, of Louisville.

THE ANNUAL REPORT

Of Interments in the Massillon Cemetery, for the Year 1897.

The following is the twenty-seventh annual report of Sexton Merrill, of the interments in the Massillon cemetery for the year ending December 31, 1897:

	Male.	Female.
January	6	6
February	6	6
March	6	7
April	10	8
May	7	3
June	5	3
July	4	1
August	6	4
September	2	6
October	3	2
November	3	4
December	3	4
Total number for the year, 114.		

Their ages were as follows:	
1 year and under	33
1 to 5	7
5 to 10	2
10 to 20	2
20 to 30	11
30 to 40	7
40 to 50	5
50 to 60	14
60 to 70	13
70 to 80	19
80 to 90	3

Of this number, Massillon had 79; Tuscarawas township, 3; Toledo, (O.) 2; Summit county, 2; New Philadelphia, 1; Lawrence township, 1; Jackson township, 6; Perry township, 8; Pittsburg, (Pa.) 1; Uhrichsville, 1; Millport, 1; Chapman, 1; Indianapolis, (Ind.) 1; Bethlehem township, 2; Navarre, 1; Sugar creek township, 1; Cleveland, (O.) 1; Minneapolis, (Minn.) 1.

A WEDDING.

That of Miss Pauline May and Mr. James Collier.

SHREVE, Jan. 5.—The crowning event of the round of holiday pleasures among the society people of Shreve was the marriage on last Wednesday evening of Mr. James Collier and Miss Emma Pauline May at the bride's home on Prospect street. Promptly at five o'clock the wedding march pealed from the organ under the skillful fingers of the groom's sister, Miss Lathia Collier, and the bridal party entered the parlors and passed under an arch of pines, myrtle and holly where the Rev. Mr. Seward performed the ceremony. The bride was very handsomely gowned in white cecilian mohair with trimmings of pearl, lace and ribbons. After the ceremony it was announced that congratulations would be deferred until after refreshments, when the guests numbering about forty were ushered into the dining room where the wedding repast was served. After supper all repaired to the parlors where music, both vocal and instrumental, was enjoyed and where mirth, pleasure and good cheer reigned supreme for a short hour. Friends accompanied the happy pair to the depot where amid a generous shower of rice and good wishes. They boarded the train for their future home in Massillon, where Mr. Collier occupies a responsible position in the high school. The handsome and costly presents were numerous. Both Mr. and Mrs. Collier have lived the greater part of their lives in Shreve, where they have become known to all and where they will be missed by their many friends.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

No Converts are Claimed by Either Side.

HANNA NEEDS THREE VOTES.

These Votes are Said to be Held by Three Brice Democrats—If They Break Away from the Combination Hanna will be Elected.

[By Associated Press to THE INDEPENDENT]

COLUMBUS, Jan. 5.—The senatorial contest is more bitter than ever today. After the sensational developments of last night, in connection with the repeated changes of Representative Griffith, of Union county, and other doubtful members, skirmishing is proceeding more clandestinely on both sides. No converts are claimed by either side. It seems to be the policy of both to keep all compacts secret until the ballot is taken next week. There is no known change in the situation.

Both Houses met in joint session to canvass the vote of last election. A general conference among members was followed by a consensus of opinion that Hanna lacked three votes. The votes are said to be held by the three Brice Democrats. If they break away from the combination Hanna will be elected.

The House repealed the bill granting fifty-year franchises to street railways. The bill has been introduced by Bramley, of Cleveland, and is understood to be an anti-Hanna measure. There are no new developments in the Senate. Burke has continued to co-operate with Democrats.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

A Long List of Nominations Sent to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—[By Associated Press.]—The President sent the following nominations to the senate: Francis C. Lowell, of Massachusetts, United States attorney for the District of Columbia; Henry L. Burnett, United States attorney for the southern district of New York; United States Marshals, Aulick and Palmer of the District of Columbia; Wm. Edgar Stein, of Kansas; Geo. L. Seibrecht, of the western district of Texas; F. C. Leonard, of the western district of Pennsylvania; Owen L. Smith of North Carolina; Minister and Consul general at Liberia, James G. Stowe, of Missouri; Consul general at Cape Town, Herbert G. Squires, of New York, secretary of the legation at Peking, China.

Consuls—Adolph L. Frankenthal, of Massachusetts, at Bern, Switzerland; Neal McMillan, of Michigan, at Port Sarnia; Jas. Ayres, of Ohio, at Pasario, Argentine Republic; John H. Brent, of Massachusetts, at Malta; Edmond Z. Brodowski, of Illinois, at Furth, Bavaria; Chas. W. Erdman, of Kentucky, at Breslau, Germany; L. P. Smithall, of Indiana, assistant comptroller of the treasury.

Pension agents—Chas. A. Orr, of Buffalo; Jonathan Merriam, of Chicago; Sidney L. Watson, of Washington, D. C. Postmasters—Wallace K. Deem, of Knightstown, Ind.; John D. Martin, of Madisonville, Ky.; John Jameson, Jr., of Millersburg, Ky.

The House in committee of the whole, on legislative, judicial, executive, and appropriation bill, began a debate on the civil service law.

COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

A Delegation of Them Preparing to Visit Columbus.

A number of the leading Republicans of Canton and Massillon are contemplating a trip to Columbus in the interest of Senator Hanna. The Cantonians, including County Chairman Allen Carnes, Judge George W. Baldwin, Thomas F. Turner, and H. A. Kennedy, intended leaving last night, and expected to be joined at Massillon by a party headed by J. C. Adams, but when it was announced that no caucus was to be held, the proposed trip was deferred until later. Indignation increases as the election draws nearer and Mr. Jones' treachery to his party and Mr. Hanna is being denounced on every hand. Petitions are being circulated to which are being attached the signatures of the staunch supporters of the party and these will be forwarded to Mr. Jones. The petitions call the attention of Mr. Jones to his pledges to support Mr. Hanna.

Oh, How Thankful

Pain Was Maddening and Hope Had Been Abandoned—Wonderful Results of Purifying the Blood.

"A very severe pain came in my left knee, which grew worse and worse, and finally a sore broke out above the knee. It discharged a great deal and the pain from my thigh down was maddening. Large, hard, purple spots appeared on my leg. I suffered in this way for years, and gave up all hope of ever being cured. My wife was reading of a case like mine cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and she advised me to try it. I began taking it and when I had used a few bottles I found relief from my suffering. Oh, how thankful I am for this relief! I am stronger than I have ever been in my life. I am in the best of health, have a good appetite and am a new man altogether." J. P. MOORS, Lisbon Falls, Maine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER & CO., NEW YORK.

GEORGE KOON'S CASE.

If \$200 can be Raised in Massillon His Sentence May be Reversed.

Mr. J. K. Wise, who has taken an active interest in the case of George Koons, now under sentence at Altoona on a charge of murder in the first degree, but who is believed by many to be innocent, has received the following letter from the lawyer in charge of the case:

ALTOONA, Pa., Jan. 4, 1898.
Mr. Jacob Wise, Massillon, O.
DEAR SIR:—Your letter concerning the George Koons case just reached me. I returned from Philadelphia this morning, where I had been to get the arguments of the case continued until the fourth Tuesday of this month, the 24th. The case will come up for argument at that time if we can raise the necessary money. It will take \$500 to publish the testimony and paper book. There will be over 1,000 pages of testimony. Now if you can raise \$200 in Massillon, we can raise \$200 here, and I will make up the deficit. I have great hopes of reversing if we can succeed in getting the case up.
Yours very truly,
R. A. HENDERSON.

Contributions may be brought to this office or left in the hands of Mr. J. K. Wise.

Bolivar Items.

BOLIVAR, Jan. 5.—Israel Young, an old resident of the town, took to bleeding at the nose last evening and up to the present time the doctors have failed to stop the flow. C. R. Keeler and Miss Clara Mayrose were married at the residence of the Rev. A. R. Smith on Depot street, last Wednesday. The bride and groom have the best wishes of our citizens. A W. Lash, our confectioner is taking advantage of the recent freeze up to store away ice. It is from 6 to 8 inches thick on the basis. Miss Lizzie Thompson, although not wholly recovered from a recent accident, has taken her place in the primary department of our schools. Mr. and Mrs. Shearer and Mrs. Mahan Baker have returned from Newton Falls where Mr. Shearer was engaged in the confectionery business. He sold out to advantage and removed here. W. E. Mase and wife were in Massillon on Tuesday on business. Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Keeler and Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Keeler took dinner with the Mayroses, of Sandville, Sunday last. The dinner was gotten up in honor of the newly married couple.

Teachers' Institute.

The Perry and Tuscarawas Township Teachers' Association will hold their second of a series of institutes to be held this winter, at the Chapel, Pigeon Run, next Saturday, January 8th, afternoon and evening. An interesting programme has been arranged and it is hoped all teachers will attend this meeting, and a beneficial institute will result. The afternoon session will begin at 1 o'clock. The pupils of Mr. E. G. Bowers' school will furnish a number of recitations and music for the institute. Following is the interesting programme:
Written Solutions..... H. H. Gallatin
Evolution..... G. R. Sawley
The Secret of Character Building..... G. H. Walter
What Should the Teacher Read?..... L. B. Harris
Geology..... A. J. Mayer
Written Spelling Contest, Miss Lathia Kyle
Education for Citizenship..... F. A. Hanna
Township Supervisors..... J. O. Bell

Mr. Ax Succeeded.

BEACH CITY, Jan. 6.—W. C. Ax entertained the members of the Wilmot band at his home, Tuesday evening, and in return was treated to some very fine selections. Straburg young people came to town in sleighs, Tuesday evening, and danced in the hall.

Massillon & Cleveland Railroad Company

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

AND TREASURER.

MASSILLON, O., Jan. 1, 1898.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting, will be held at the general office of the company, in the Massillon Savings & Banking Company, in the city of Massillon, O., on Tuesday, the first day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN J. HALEY, Secretary.

Healthy, Happy Babies

are generally the offspring of healthy, happy mothers. It would hardly be natural if it were otherwise. The baby's health and happiness depend on the mother's. The mother's condition during gestation particularly exerts an influence on the whole life of the child. If a woman is not careful at any other time, she certainly should be during the period preliminary to parturition. It is a time when greatest care is necessary, and Nature will be the better for a little help. Even strong, well women will find themselves feeling better, their time of labor shortened and their pains lessened if they will take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a good, general tonic for the whole system, and at any time will promote the proper and regular action of all the organs. It is a medicine for women only and for all complaints connected with the female system.

A SAD PICKPOCKET.

'HOOT' DONEGAN'S STORY OF HIS MOST RECENT AFFLICTION.

San After a Hanson and Wasted Nearly a Day in Pursuit of a Bogus Pearl—Long Chances at a Free Lunch Counter—No Prosperity For Him Now.

The pickpocket stood on the corner looking very disconsolate. His coat collar was turned up, his hands were thrust down into his pockets, and his hat was tilted forward until the rim was almost level with his eyes. Silverstein, the puller in at the clothing store two doors from the corner, having held up in vain two sailors and a one armed soldier, left his post to inquire the cause of the pickpocket's woe.

"What's the matter, Hoot?" he asked. Donegan, the pickpocket, known on the row as Hoot, glanced up at Silverstein, grunted out an oath, and then letting his head fall on his breast again relapsed into silence.

"What is it, Hoot?" Silverstein was growing curious. He had done light fingered work for a time himself and knew something of the changing conditions of a man's life when he made himself an offensive enemy of society.

"See that, Jew?" said the pickpocket, hauling a scarfpin from his vest pocket.

It was a short gold pin, topped with a huge pearl of that rare virgin pink. It seemed to be a valuable bit, and Silverstein's eyes glistened as he looked at it.

"Take it to Cooney," he said in a whisper. "He's safe."

The pickpocket laughed in hollow fashion. "Too safe," he said. Then he straightened up, threw his hat back on his head and said:

"Silverstein, in these days a man like me ain't got no license to live. What's the skill of my hand, that can take most anything from a screw stud to a scarfpin from a man without his knowing it, against the brain of a man that can make them things?"

"Are you nutty, Hoot?" inquired the puller in, edging away.

"No, Jew, no; but listen to me. You know the hotels are my graft and this region down here my market. Well, I was out spotting today, and finally along comes a feller that I sized up for my meat. He was a dresy guy, with all color ribbons on his hat and them spready soles on his shoes. He had a big pink necktie on, and in it this here pin was stuck. From the size of his chain, I said to myself that the punkin on the end of it must be a bird, but when I see that pink pearl I decided to let the watch go and make for that."

"Well, he was a nervous cuss, and I couldn't get a chance at him for a long time. I followed him up Broadway and laid for him outside a restaurant while he took lunch. Then he met a lady, and they took more lunch together. When he came out, the two took a hansom, and I hear him say to the driver, 'Around the park.' Well, I follow the hansom to the park, and seeing which entrance it goes in, lay around which circle for it to come out again. Two hours I waited there, Jew, and then I see the hansom and runs off two pounds a following it down town. My man, he leaves the lady at a house, then drives to the corner of Broadway and starts walking down slowly. Now, says I to myself, 'I've got him.' But I didn't get him. He meets a friend, and they go and play billiards for two more hours. Well, I was busting, I was so mad, but I made up my mind to stick. I see a dozen juicy chances go by, but I couldn't leave that pink pearl. My eyes watered at thinking of it and my fingers itched for it. By and by my man comes out, and he and his friend go in a saloon, one of them places where you stand up at a sideboard. I followed and just as my man lifts a glass up to drink I push against his friend. The friend pushes against him, and he turns around. I was waiting, of course, and next minute the pearl was mine. It was a long chance, Jew, but you know a feller'll take them once in awhile. When the guy turns around, I was chewing a sandwich from the counter and bawling to the waiter for a check."

"Well, the guy misses the pin. Damn me if I know what put him on. You know I don't mess a job like that, Jew. My heart was a-going hard, Jew, but I almost falls over when I see him put his hand up to the tie, feel around and then, instead of hollering murder, police, watch and a dozen other things, just grin and say to his friend, 'Some sucker's got a gold brick.'"

"There was me with the pin in me palm all ready to drop it in the salad on the counter. When he don't make a holler, though, I snakes her back in my pocket and in two minutes am on the way down to Cooney."

"I saw easy times and no chances for a couple of weeks on the strength of that pearl, Jew, and when I tossed it over to Cooney I said, 'Give me \$250, a quarter value.' Cooney whistles at the pin and picks it up. Then he begin to look queer. Finally he dips the pearl in a glass of water and, picking up a knife, 'help me, goes a peeling off that pink color. 'Cooney,' I yell, 'what are you doing?' 'Fish glue,' says Cooney. And he throws the pin back."

"Well, it was one of them fish glue pearls. You've seen 'em—just a bit of glass painted over with fish glue, just ringers for the real thing, but worth about 50 cents. I walks out of Cooney's in a trance. I comes over here, and I ain't moved for an hour. Think of it, Jew, think of it, all day and a long chance for that thing! Take it and give it to yer gal the next time you go up to Jones' woods. S'help me, if I ever find that guy I touched for that I'll pick a fight with him and lick him. Goodby. I'm going home and get some rest. Chasing hansom is hard work." And the pickpocket strolled down a side street and entered a melancholy.—New York

INQUISITIVE SPARROWS.

They May Have Been Hostile, but They Didn't Dare Attack the Cockatoo.

There was trouble and to spare one day last week in a back yard on Brooklyn Heights. The cause of it was an innocent cockatoo which had flown away from home and found its way to the top of a tree near State street, between Henry street and Garden place. Where the strange bird came from there is nobody to tell.

It was first discovered by the large and noisy colony of English sparrows which inhabits that vicinity. The first sparrow to see the foreigner lost no time in communicating the news of its discovery to its mates, and in three minutes no less than 50 sparrows had assembled to examine the strange visitor and exchange views about him. They took places on all sides of the cockatoo and began a chattering which soon attracted attention from all the neighboring windows. They hopped about from branch to branch, but never approached nearer than a yard to the puzzled stranger. For a time the cockatoo viewed the conclave about him with serenity, but the strain became too much for him, and finally found expression in a series of the most penetrating screeches, accompanied by the elevation of his light green plume, which had previously been partly concealed in his fluffy, snow white feathers. This demonstration added threefold to the wonderment and fright of the sparrows and increased the volume of their chattering in like proportion.

But the unwelcome foreigner soon found that the chattering was harmless, and that the saucy sparrows lacked the courage to make an attack. Finding himself surrounded on all sides by the little nuisances, he gradually worked his way through one side of the circle and out on the end of a branch, where he perched contentedly and viewed his tormentors with the calmest indifference. Having found that the intruder would neither take nor give offense, the sparrows one by one flew away, leaving the cockatoo to take a nap in peace and quiet.

Meanwhile the cat colony of the back yards had been aroused by the unusual activity of the feathered tribe, and there had been a gradual concentration of the feline forces near the base of the tree which formed the cockatoo's perch. This meant a cat fight as sure as preaching, and it was not long before the hostilities broke out. Then the dogs had their turn, and the cats disappeared, but to the last the cockatoo sat unmoved in his feathers in the tree top.—New York Sun.

THE SHREW MOUSE.

Some Queer Superstitions About a Harmless Little Animal.

The shrew, or shrew mouse, as it is commonly called, is found in nearly all parts of the world. It is distinguished by an elongated, pointed muzzle, small eyes, plantigrade, six toed feet and glands that secrete a musky fluid. Altogether it closely resembles a mouse, but it is really not related to the mouse family.

When at home, it is either under a pile of rubbish or in a hole which it has burrowed in the earth. It is nocturnal in its habits, but perfectly harmless, yet at one time it was much disliked and persecuted because it was thought to be a dangerous, mischievous animal. Among the Italians the notion was prevalent that the bite of a shrew was extremely poisonous. The French and the English believed that if a shrew ran over an animal's foot the animal felt great pain and eventually became paralyzed. Hence if a horse, a cow or a goat became a little stiff in its limbs the foolish people at once declared it "shrew struck," and the poor shrews had to suffer in consequence.

Of course the "shrew struck" animal had to have something to cure it, so an ash tree was selected and a deep hole was bored into its trunk. Then a shrew was captured, put alive into the hole, the hole was securely plugged and the innocent little animal was left to die of starvation.

The ignorant believed that, after such an act, the ash tree had power to cure "shrew struck" animals, and whenever an animal became inactive or a little numb in its limbs its owner hurried to the "shrew ash," cut a switch from it and switched the "shrew struck" beast. The smarting caused by the switching naturally made the helpless animal move about as much as it possibly could, and in a short time it was pronounced cured.—Philadelphia Times.

Some Odd Wills.

One of the oddest documents of the will kind known was that of Queen Anstrigilda, consort of King Goutram of Burgundy. The dying princess enjoined upon her husband to slay and bury in the same grave with her the physicians who had attended her. Another will was that of a husband who forbade his wife's marrying on pain of his returning to haunt her. This is quite different from that of a woman who instructed her executors to seek out "some nice, good, pretty girl," who would make an affectionate second wife to her spouse. It is a fact, interesting in this connection, that the first Napoleon actually bequeathed 10,000 francs to a fellow named Cantillon, who had been tried for attempting the assassination of the Duke of Wellington.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Not In Her Class.

"I understand their engagement has been broken."

"Yes, she says she was deceived. He had only 6 century runs to his credit instead of 16, and as she had 14 herself he was clearly out of her class."—Chicago Post.

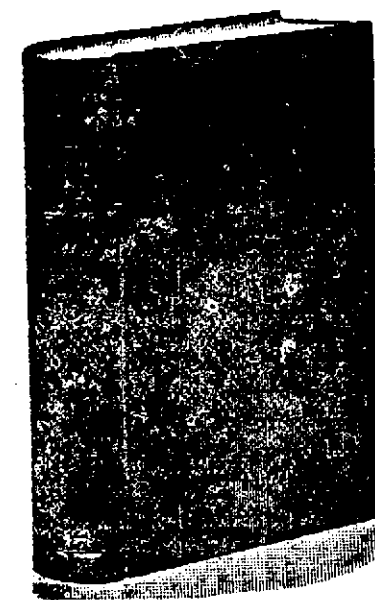
Hub News.

"In Boston the monkeys can ride the bicycle."

"That's nothing. Boston parrots have been quoting Emerson for years and years and years."—Detroit Free Press.

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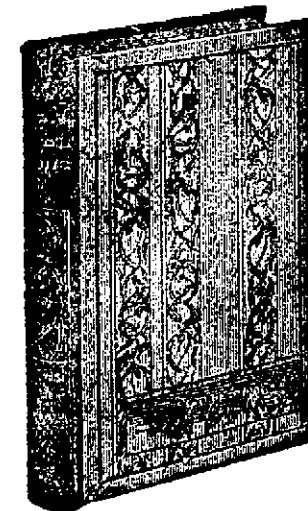


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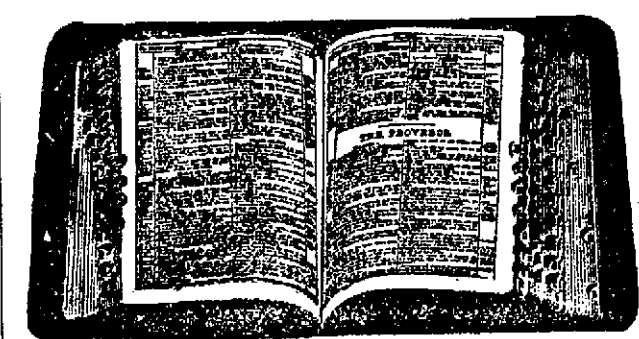
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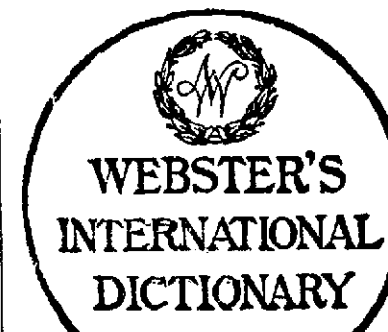
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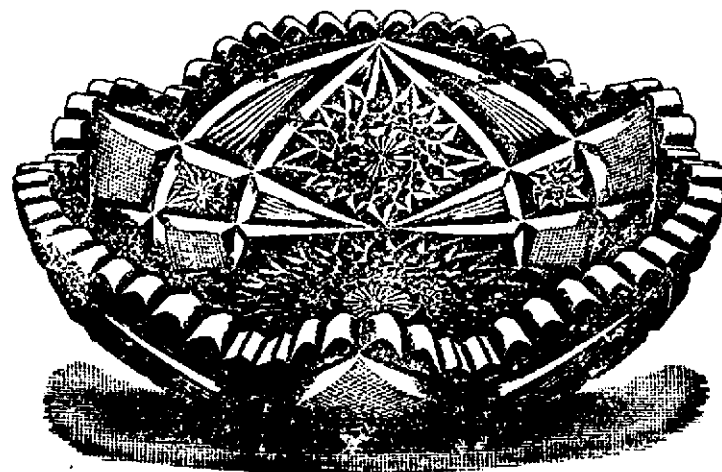
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The Frank & Wagnall's Standard Dictionary is steadily growing in popularity. It is the best medium-priced Dictionary on the market.

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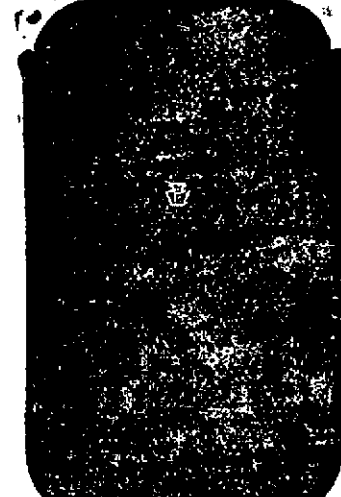
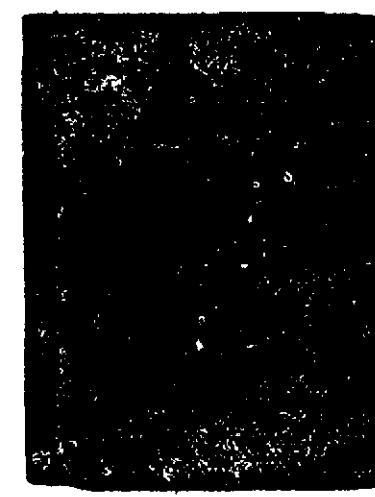
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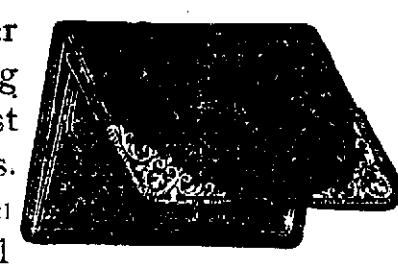
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A very beautiful line of Imported French Figured Crepe Tissue Papers, ranging in price from 12 cents to 75 cents per roll. All sizes and shapes of wire frames for lamp shades.

We have Fountain Pens from 10 cents to \$5.00 each. Nothing more suitable for present for a man.

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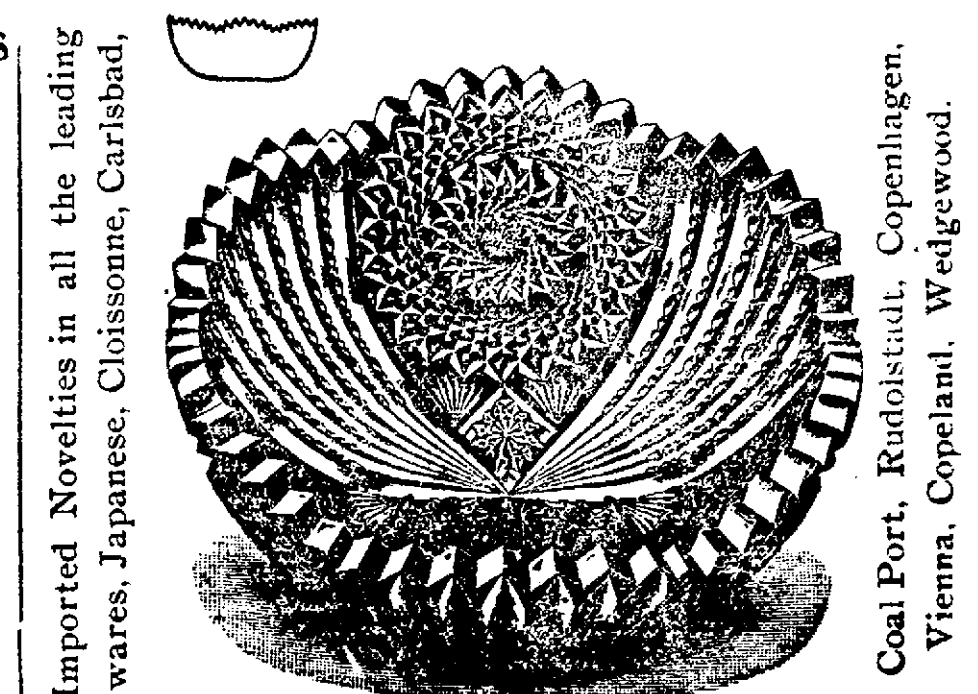
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Massillon, C.

DEPEYSTER SENTENCED

Fifteen Years the Dose Administered.

HIS LAWYERS' PLEA FOR MERCY.

They Express Satisfaction With the Verdict and Make no Application for a New Trial—The Grand Jury to Convene—Probate Court Notes.

CANTON, Jan. 3.—William DePeyster, convicted last week of manslaughter, was arraigned before Judge Taylor for sentence this morning. His lawyers did not make a motion for a new trial as expected, but expressed satisfaction with the verdict and entered a plea for mercy. Judge Taylor then sentenced the prisoner to the penitentiary for fifteen years. When the jury retired at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon, the question of murder in the first degree was first considered and a ballot was taken. The proposition of second degree was then taken up, and on the first ballot four were in favor of conviction. On the second but two favored conviction, and a lengthy discussion followed. It was finally proposed to ballot on the question of manslaughter, and the vote was unanimous.

The Stark County Academy of Medicine meeting will be held in Canton Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. An excellent programme has been provided, and all physicians are invited to attend.

The spring term of court will begin January 10th, during which a number of cases of interest to and involving Massillonians will be tried. The grand jury will also convene on next Monday, but will have but a few cases to consider. Prosecutor Pomarene stated this morning that an assignment of criminal cases will be made immediately after the grand jury has completed its investigations, which will probably include the case of A. E. Valenti, of Massillon, who was indicted during the fall for bigamy.

A petition to set real estate has been filed in the estate of Robinson Reinhold of Tuscarawas township. Alden J. Kittinger has been appointed guardian of Edna Pearl Kittinger and others, of Lawrence township. A final dividend of ten per cent has been ordered in the assignment of John Loftus, of Alliance. A dividend of twenty per cent has been ordered on the unpaid one-half of the claims of creditors of Peter G. Albright, of Massillon. A final dividend of 15-3-10 per cent has been ordered in the estate of William Tanner, of Alliance.

THE NEWSBOYS' DINNER.

The Independent's Guests are Convivial, as Usual.

One hundred and five names were registered at the Hotel Sailer just before 1 o'clock on New Year's day, and then THE INDEPENDENT'S guests marched to the scene of action in the hotel dining room, where the following menu was served with as much order and dispatch as was possible under existing circumstances:

Menu:
Cream of Chicken.
Baked Susquehanna Shad.
Ketchup. Celery. Lettuce.
Sweet Pickles.
Leg of Mutton. Egg Sauce.
Cured Beef.
Turkey, Cranberry Sauce.
Pork. Apple Sauce.
Sirloin of Beef, Pan Gravy.
Chicken Croquettes.
Fricassee Sweet Breads on Toast.
Wine Jelly, Fruit.
Potato Salad.
Boiled Potatoes. Sweet Potatoes.
Mashed Potatoes.
Stewed Onions. Sugar Corn.
Tomatoes.

Mince Pie. Pumpkin Pie.
Pumpkin Pudding. Transparencies.
Assorted Cakes. Vanilla Ice Cream.
Nuts. Oranges. Raisins. Apples.
Iced Tea. Milk. Tea. Coffee.

For about twenty minutes the solemnity of the occasion was felt and comparative silence reigned, but restraint vanished with the soup and fish courses, and before the arrival of the plum pudding and mince pie, conviviality had reached its height and all formality was laid aside. There were no set speeches, but general remarks were made by all present, and at two o'clock all hands adjourned to the Armory to witness the production of Robinson Crusoe by the New York Theatre Company.

AFFAIRS AT WEST LEBANON.

One Doctor's Practice—A Boom for the Spring.

WEST LEBANON, Jan. 3.—Lee Graber, of the class of 1898, and George Snively, of 1899, have returned to the Cincinnati Medical college, after spending their vacation here. Upon his graduation Mr. Snively intends to locate in Lebanon with his brother, Dr. J. H. Snively, whose practice is becoming almost too large for his attention. On Sunday the streets were crowded with scores of people who came afoot and in carriages and sleighs for consultation with the doctor.

H. V. Stahl has sold a corner lot in the center of town for \$300. Everybody said it was an enormous price, but the man who paid it seems to be well satisfied. He expects a boom next spring. So do a great many other people, it being well known that a number of contracts have been let for the erection of new buildings. There is not a vacant house in the town, and many would be renters have had to be turned away.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer today to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as adults. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. The price of coffee, 15c and 25c per package. Sold by all grocers.

The advance sale of reserved seats for the next lecture course entertainment opens at Bahney's, Friday, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock.

OLD MAN AND YOUNG WIFE.

A Washington Jehu Who Fees All Sorts. Weary of the Day With a Bride.

"But of all married couples the old jay with the young wife makes me most tired. The old duffer tries to put on a dignified air when many people are around, but wait until he gets a chance to smile at his young bride. It's awful. The smile is that of a possum which has been freed and knows there is no escape. I mean that it's sickly. Half of them may be putting on with the innocent girl. Three days ago I had one of these old jays in tow. What do you suppose he said to his wife? I was taking them from the White House to the treasury and passed by the fountain which contains so many pretty goldfish. 'Oh, look at the beautiful little things,' he said, with a grin at his wife. 'You are prettier than any fish in that pond.' She said, 'Oh! Well, I wanted to throw him in, but of course I was looking out for the coin.'

"Here comes a newly married couple. Anybody could tell that. You see, he has his wife by the arm and is looking down into her face with an air of contentment that is enough to make my blues leave me to see. I noticed that couple coming up Pennsylvania avenue 20 minutes ago. He was holding her arm then. He will stick to the job until they reach their hotel this afternoon. He is not afraid she will escape, but he thinks that is part of a new groom's business. You see, he helps her up the steps and points out things to her. He tells her that is so and so. Nine chances out of ten it is something else. He feels that he is bound to say something. I have seen many of these young know alls point out the Corcoran Art gallery as the patent office and pass the state, war and navy building off as the residence of General Miles or as the new city postoffice. The innocent bride stares in wonder and thinks it's so. She believes her darling Henry knows all about it.

"It's very different with the man who has been married several years. He and his wife see for themselves. He stops and looks at a thing which interests him. She goes on and stops to look at something which interests her. They are generally 20 yards apart. If he tells her that a building is such and such, she disputes the point and thinks it's something else."—Washington Star.

IODINE ON FINGERS.

Treatment of the Hands of Pianoforte Pupils Who Practice.

A modest appearing young woman entered a drug store on Madison avenue one morning recently, and, walking to the end of the counter nearest the prescription department, mutely held out both hands toward a clerk who chanced to be standing in that particular place. The clerk, equally mute, reached behind a screen and brought out a blue glass bottle, from which a brush handle protruded. After stirring the contents of the bottle with the brush for a few seconds the clerk daintily brushed the tips of the young woman's fingers with the mixture, leaving a dark stain around the top of each finger nail. With a pleasant nod of her head and low murmuring thanks the young woman quickly withdrew from the store and the blue glass bottle was put back in its hiding place.

Observing a puzzled expression on the face of an old patron of the store who had come in to get a cigar, the clerk said, "Iodine."

"What for?" asked the smoker. "Prevents the fingers from getting sore," replied the clerk. "She is from the musical conservatory, where she practices on the piano three or four hours a day. In order to prevent the finger nails from coming in contact with the ivory keys she has them cut very short, and we apply iodine to take the soreness out of the ends of the fingers after they have been subjected to three or four hours of pounding. Most piano players, you will observe, have their finger nails cut to the quick, so that no clicking sound is emitted when they strike the keys. We keep a bottle of iodine and a brush for the special use of the pianoforte pupils of the conservatory. They come in here for treatment two or three times a week and pay by the month."—New York Times.

The Mixed Menu.

The traveling men in eastern Maine have added a new story to their repertory, a Hancock county man being the subject. During the musical festival at Bangor, they say, John stepped into a Bangor hotel for dinner. Now it happened that the hotel man had leased the off side of his bill of fare to a local carriage manufacturer, who placed an "ad." thereon, with illustrations. John sat at the table. The waiter, being in something of a hurry, by mistake passed the bill wrong side out. John saw the wheels, put on his spectacles, curled his mustache with his left hand, straightened up, looked at the girl and said: "I'll take scrambled eggs, a Bangor buggy, a couple of punts and a road cart. Got any wheelbarrows?" The girl flew.—Lewiston Journal.

The Good Die Young.

One Neighbor—Don't you ever have any fears that you won't be able to raise that boy of yours?
Second Neighbor—To tell you the truth, I do. "The good die young," you know.

"I wasn't thinking of that. I was wondering if you had no fears that some maddened man would brain him with an ax for blowing that tin horn all day long."—Indianapolis Journal.

Wildcats are extremely variable in size, some kinds being no more than two feet in length, while others are five. The smallest varieties of wildcats are about the size of the domestic variety.

The London Chronicle says that the baked banana is the ideal food for nervous and psychic brain workers.

SKELETONS IN CLUBS.

THE QUEER PERFORMANCES OF THE TWO BLANKS OF NEW YORK.

Mystery of the Man Who Stole Food at Free Luncheons—Another Man With a Historical Name Who Took to Wearing Old Clothes and Was Dropped.

A decently dressed man, with a shambling gait and a shifty eye, walked down Broad street one afternoon last week and attracted the attention of a broker who was standing in his office window. The broker watched the man closely until the fellow had disappeared around the corner into Wall street. He had called a visitor's attention to the man.

"Have you ever seen that fellow before?" he asked.

"His face is familiar, and I am sure that I have seen him somewhere, but I can't place him. Who is he?"

"John Blank," said the broker, mentioning a family name that was well known. "I am a member of three good clubs," continued the broker, naming three that one would naturally place at the head of the list of New York clubs, "and in the course of a long experience with the management of them I have seen some curious club skeletons. They are unpleasant. Blank was a skeleton in the club until we finally got rid of him, and to this day none of the men who knew the facts about his expulsion have ever had any explanation of them."

"So far as family connections are concerned, Blank is eligible to any club in this city, and we always understood that he had a good income. It was about five years ago, when I was a member of the house committee, that my attention was first called to Blank. A member of the club came to me one day and said: 'See here, I've got a disagreeable duty to perform. You know that refreshments are served at every regular meeting of the club, and I have noticed for several months back that John Blank has stowed away a lot of things in his pockets on every such occasion.'

"Why, that is absurd," I replied, "and I suspect that he has been drinking too much. You know that these monthly lunches are free to the members." "That was the view that I took of it the first time that I noticed it," he replied, "but I watched this man at the last meeting very closely. He was not intoxicated. He ate his lunch, and then I saw him wrap up a piece of chicken, some lobster salad and a brick of ice cream in separate packages, put them under his overcoat and leave the club. It's an amazing proceeding, and I think that it is high time that something was done about it."

"This man's complaint interested me, and I investigated it. Some of the club waiters told me that Blank had occasionally taken articles of small value from the club, and that he always carried away a package after a free supper. There seemed to be no reasonable explanation for his little steals. He was and is a lawyer in good practice, and, as you know, he lives very comfortably. I consulted with some of the other house committeemen, and we decided to lock out for Blank at the next supper. He turned up promptly, and, sure enough, we saw him stealthily make up a package from the lunch table and walk out with it. There was nothing left for us to do but to ask for an explanation."

"Charges were preferred against him and a formal notification was sent to him. Blank paid no attention to it. We thought that he might not have received it and we sent him another notification and made sure that it reached him. Blank ignored it, and then we dropped him for conduct unbecoming a gentleman. Blank never came near the clubhouse after his first notification, and so far as I know he has never given an indication of resenting our action in dropping him. Now what do you suppose was the explanation of his thefts? I never have been able to find one that was satisfactory. It has been asserted that despite his large income he is naturally a very miserly fellow, but that is merely gossip. I meet him occasionally, and he is always affable. It was a disagreeable affair, and to this day an inexplicable one."

A man who had listened attentively to the broker's story said:

"I can equal that with an experience in my own club. The man in question has recently died and it is only charitable to say that he was probably insane for several years before he died. He was Arthur Blank"—mentioning a historical name. "About three years ago this man began to wear very shabby clothes. He had always been very careful in his dress, and this change was surprising. He came to the club and sat around, looking like a tramp. His linen was ragged, and even the waiters looked askance at his clothes. I knew that he had money, but it was not a pleasant task to suggest to him that he should get some new clothes. He was an old bachelor, and he had rooms in an expensive bachelor apartment house. His condition was a disgrace to the club and as a last resort half a dozen of his old friends got up a purse of \$100 and went to his tailor and ordered a new suit of clothes for him. They told the tailor that it was in payment of a wager. When the suit was made, they packed it in a box with a new hat, shoes, collars, shirts and two scarfs and sent it to Blank. A letter was inclosed which read:

"DEAR BLANK—By express I send you the outfit that I lost by my last election wager."

"The signature was such that no one could read it. There was some speculation as to how Blank would take this hint. Two days later he turned up at the club in his new clothes, and when he was congratulated on them he said they were the result of an election wager. The new clothes were too much for him, however. He got drunk on the strength of them and staid drunk at the club for the next two weeks, when he was dropped from membership."—New York Sun.

Fruit as Food.

A Chicago physician is responsible for revolutionary theories in regard to fruits. He undertakes to prove the practical worthlessness as food of all cultivated varieties. Hyper-acid fruits, such as the lemon, shaddock, orange, apple and cherry, he asserts, should never be eaten. Subacid fruits, such as the grape, pear and peach, may be eaten, but with extreme caution. Sweet fruits, like the fig, banana and date, he unqualifiedly commends, as they are simply wild fruits and have not been charged from their natural conditions or flavor by man. On the other hand, the fruits he condemns, he says, are forced or abnormal variations, as is shown when cultivated and afterward allowed to run wild. They immediately retrograde and assume the sour and inedible qualities originally inherent in them. Man, he claims, has not been able to make a proper food of them. They are unnatural combinations of fruit elements, and are frequently prone to cause digestive disturbances when taken into the stomach. By forcing seedlings, grafting and assiduously cultivating under artificial conditions man has modified the progenitors of our present domestic fruits, he has made them acceptable to the palate, but he has not eliminated their harmful qualities.

Stories of Brahms.

Many stories are told of how the late composer Brahms treated pianists and singers who were eager to get his criticism. If one of these aspirants for his favor was fortunate enough to find him at home and be received, Brahms' first concern was to seat himself on the lid of his piano, a position from which he rightly deemed few would have the temerity to oust him. If this failed, he had recourse to the statement that the instrument was out of tune. "Oh, that does not matter," remarked one courageous individual. "Perhaps not to you, but it does to me," replied the master. On one occasion he was just leaving his house when a long haired youth, with a bundle of music under his arm, hailed him with, "Can you tell me where Dr. Brahms lives?" "Certainly," answered the master in the most amiable manner, "in this house, up three flights." And so saying he hurried away.

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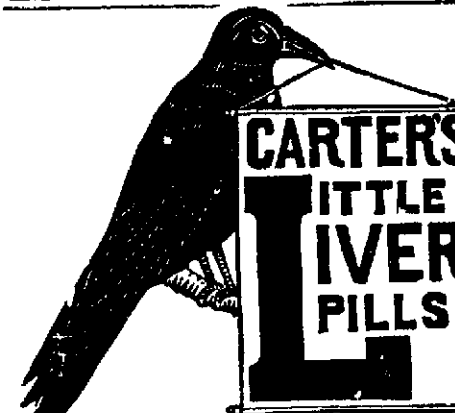
RED HOUSE, VA.—To Mrs. Pinkham: "My heart goes out in sympathy to all who are suffering with troubles peculiar to the female sex."

"I would like to express my gratitude for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. I have been a sufferer since girlhood; did not then know the cause of dreadful sick headaches and other troubles. I could not take long walks, lift or carry anything heavy, and was very nervous."

"Last summer I was almost an invalid; could not walk across my room without pain. I sent for your physician. He pronounced my case a bad one of 'Prolapsus Uteri,' congestion and ulceration of the womb, and said I was to lie abed. I was so distressed to find myself so helpless and useless to my family; I saw your Compound advertised and thought I would try it. I took several bottles, and used the Sanative Wash and Pills as directed, and now I am as strong as I ever was, and do all my own housework. I can walk more than a mile without any inconvenience. Oh! I am truly grateful. I cannot write the good you have done me. Words are inadequate to express it. May God bless you for the good you are doing."—MRS. SIDNEY HAMLET, Red House, Va.



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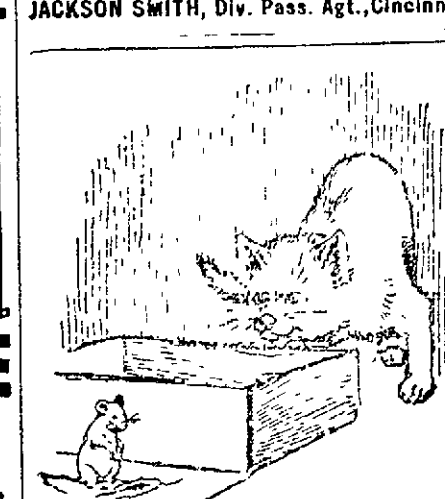
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